

THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

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WINSTON-SALEM B.P.P. VICTIM OF F.B.I. SMEAR CAMPAIGN



LARRY LITTLE, coordinator of the Winston-Salem BPP Chapter, was a victim of a 1970 FBI smear campaign.

(Winston-Salem, N.C.) - The FBI circulated letters to businesses and community leaders in 1970, written on letterhead of FBI-created and financed "community" organizations, charging that leaders of the Winston-Salem Chapter of the Black Panther Party were guilty of stealing money from the Black community and forcing children attending its Free Breakfast for School Children program to have homosexual relations, Washington, D.C. correspondents of the *Winston-Salem Journal & Sentinel* and the *Greensboro (N.C.) Daily News* reported recently.

In front-page stories the two papers, quoting reliable sources close to the Senate Intelligence Committee investigating FBI and intelligence community violations, give details of an FBI memorandum obtained by the Committee that was sent from the state FBI office in Charlotte to the FBI national office in Washington in 1970.

The memorandum was written by the special agent in charge of the North Carolina office and addressed to J. Edgar Hoover. The document describes an extensive FBI-sponsored smear campaign against the Black Panther Party chapter in Winston-Salem, with special attacks against the coordinator of the Chapter, Larry Little.

Larry Little is still coordinator of the Winston-Salem Chapter of the Black Panther Party and recently received national acclaim for his role and the role of the Chapter in

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POSSIBLE "JUDAS ROLE"

B.P.P.
Statement
On Eldridge
Cleaver

(Oakland, Calif.) — Speaking before a battery of whirling TV cameras and tapes at a well-attended press conference on Tuesday, December 16, Ms. Elaine Brown, chairperson and leading member of the Black Panther Party, presented several disquieting questions raised in the community concerning the recent return of Eldridge Cleaver, "cautioning... against giving support to Eldridge Cleaver until it can be clearly established that he is not playing the Judas role."

The full text of the Black Panther Party expanded position on Eldridge Cleaver follows:

"Inaction by the California State Prosecutor's office on bail jumping charges, and, by the Alameda County Prosecutor's office on outstanding 'shootout' charges against Eldridge Cleaver, while he lays back comfortably installed in the FBI facility in San Diego, California, in a TV-equipped room with bath under federal protection, has required the Black Panther Party to reconsider its earlier statement regarding Eldridge Cleaver.



Leading Black Panther member ELAINE BROWN answers questions at recent press conference.

"The apparent inability of the powerful state of California Attorney General's office or the District Attorney's office of the County of Alameda to touch Eldridge Cleaver, coupled with his stated willingness to 'testify' before the so-called 'Internal Security' Subcommittee of the U.S. Senate, along with his turncoat public statements about his former activities in the USA while a member of the Black

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S.Q. ADJUSTMENT CENTER RULED "CRUEL AND UNUSUAL" PUNISHMENT GUARDS VOW TO IGNORE BAN ON SHACKLES

(San Francisco, Calif.) — State prison officials belligerently announced last Friday that they will refuse to comply with a federal court order banning excessive chaining and shackling of the San Quentin 6 at San Quentin Prison as ordered by U.S. District Court Judge Alphonso Zirpoli last week.

The announcement followed four days of closed door, huddled conferences by top personnel of the California Department of Corrections, acting in response to Zirpoli's unprecedented finding that long-time confinement in conditions on the first tier of San Quentin's notorious Adjustment Center constitutes "cruel and unusual punishment" — violating the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendment Constitutional rights for all prison inmates held there.

The landmark decision comes almost two years after the December 28, 1973, filing of the federal complaint by the San Quentin 6 — David Johnson, 27, Willie Tate, 29, Hugo Pinell, 31, Fleeta Drumgo, 29, Luis Talamantez, 32, and Black Panther Party member Johnny Larry Spain, 25 — six Black and Brown prison activists currently standing trial on frame-up charges in Marin County, arising out of the August 21, 1971, assassination of Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson.

The suit was argued over the course of 29 trial days during the summer of 1974. Black Panther Party attorney Fred Hiestand and



Black Panther Party comrade JOHNNY LARRY SPAIN chained and shackled to his seat in the Marin County Court House.

attorney Mark Merin successfully represented the Six during the case, using their vast array of adroit legal skills to expose the false and misleading justifications of state prison officials and present the true horrors of Adjustment Center captivity.

With the exception of Willie Tate, who upon the completion of a 10-year sentence was released on \$100,000 bail bond in January,

the remaining five brothers have all been confined, in their 6ft. by 8ft. by 9ft. cells almost 24 hours a day.

Commenting on the general effects of life under these inhuman conditions, Judge Zirpoli noted that it is "evident that the continued segregated confinement of the plaintiffs to the AC not only militates against reform and rehabilitation of them, but is so counterproductive that it instills in them a deeper hatred for and alienation from the society that initially... put them there."

Further condemning the first tier AC conditions, Judge Zirpoli added: "Plaintiffs live in an atmosphere of fear and apprehension and are confined under degrading conditions without affirmative programs of training or rehabilitation and without possible rewards or incentives from the state which will give them a semblance of hope for their transfer out of the AC."

"The court comes to the conclusion that the continuous segregation of plaintiffs 24 hours a day, except for meager out-of-cell movements and tier exercise; the denial to plaintiffs of fresh air and regular outdoor exercise and recreation; the unwarranted

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Fallen Comrade

STERLING JONES

Assassinated

December 25, 1969



The bodies of Fred Hampton and Mark Clark were barely in their graves when, on December 25, 1969, Comrade Sterling Jones of the Chicago Chapter of the Black Panther Party was shot to death by an unknown assailant. Comrade Sterling responded to a knock on his family's door and was shot directly in the face, killing him instantly. No one was ever persecuted for this crime. Long Live the Spirit of Comrade Sterling Jones! Long Live the People's Struggle!



ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE



"MIGHTY PANTHERS" DRILL TEAM HIGHLIGHTS O.C.S. "DECEMBER FESTIVAL"

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Oakland Community School's "December Festival," held last Sunday afternoon, brought forth the true meaning of Christmas in Black and poor communities: a struggle to survive and "a freedom to live."

The gala program was started with a statement by MC James Mott. Immediately following this introduction, the children from the School's Primary Skills groups, aged two and one-half to four years old, got things rolling with a very loud and happy rendition of "Jingle Bells."

Next, a community version of "The Twelve Days of Christmas" was recited by Alisha Keyes from Group 8. The basic content of this traditional Christmas ballad was transformed to relate directly to the struggle that is being waged by Black and poor people in their search for freedom.

After this, Groups 4 through 8 all put on skits which depicted the decadence of Christmas in racist, capitalist America.

POOR CHILDREN

In Group 4, the skit presented poor children waking up on Christmas morning to find no presents. They exclaimed, "Santa Claus, where are you?"

The skits put on by Groups 5 and 6 followed the same theme of Black people having to worry about food, clothing and shelter — let alone Christmas presents. Both of the performances had the upper middle-class and wealthy wallowing in their greed at Christmas time.

In the skit by Group 6 the children taught the audience a very human lesson as the "Good Neighbors Club" came to the aid of a poor Black family, making sure that they had a happy Christmas by giving them food, money and presents — and making sure their electricity was cut back on.

The last skit, by Groups 7 and 8, was very comical. A take-off on "Rudolph the Red Nose Reindeer," Group 8 presented "Rudolph the Black Nose Liberator." Rudolph was discriminated against because his nose was black instead of white. Santa had the disposition of a drill sergeant. In the end, however, Rudolph was the hero because his black shiny nose would light the way so Santa could go through the ghetto for the first time in years.

Next came the show-stoppers, The Oakland Community Learning Center's Drill Team, the



The "Mighty Panthers" Drill Team.

"Mighty Panthers." The Drill Team, organized by 15-year-old Rita, awed the audience with their precision stepping that was guided by a soulful cadence.

Following this righteous performance, the OCLC All-Open Martial Arts Team performed

special katas (exercises) which the students developed themselves. They truly exhibited the skill and concentration required for martial arts.

Stephan Gibson from Group 8 was next on the program reading the statement of purpose of the "December Festival," reminding everyone that "millions of children know Christmas without proper food, clothing, medical care or education. 'Christmas to them,' he said, 'is just another day.... We believe the greatest gift to humankind is freedom to live.'"

After this stirring statement all of the children of the Oakland Community School staged a grand finale by singing "Kumbaya," a freedom song, and "To Be Young, Gifted and Black." □



(a)



(b)



(a) Children receiving gifts after their performance; (b) Groups 4 to 8 sing "Kumbaya," a freedom song; (c) Groups 7 and 8 performing "Rudolph The Black-Nosed Liberator."

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

December 23, 1815

On December 23, 1815, Henry Highland Garnett was born a slave in Kent County, Maryland. After receiving an education and becoming a Presbyterian minister, Garnett became a leading and well-known Black abolitionist. At the American Anti-Slavery Convention, Garnett attracted many new supporters to the popular abolitionist cause with a slashing attack on slavery. "Brethren," he said speaking directly to the slaves, "think how many tears you have poured out upon soil which you have cultivated with unrequited toil and enriched for your lordly enslavers. Tell them plainly, that you are determined to be free."

December 28, 1816

The American Colonization Society was organized in the halls of the House of Representatives on December 28, 1816. The Society was formed to transport free Blacks to Africa and the supporters of the society were an odd collection of nationalistic Blacks and racist Whites.

December 25, 1837

A Seminole Indian force was defeated by American troops at Battle of Okeechobee on December 25, 1837. The Seminole chief, John Horse, shared command responsibilities with "Alligator" Jones and "Wild Cat," all three of whom were Black runaway slaves who lived with the mighty Seminole people.

December 26, 1908

In earlier years as now, boxing fights have provided a battleground for the expression of racism and nationalism. Therefore it is no wonder that emotions, mostly racial, were running high on December 26, 1908, when the great Jack Johnson, a Black man, defeated Tommy Burns, a White, in Sydney, Australia, for the world's heavyweight boxing championship.

Elaine Brown To Attend D.C. Human Experimentation Conference

(Oakland, Calif.) — Elaine Brown, chairperson of the Black Panther Party, will be among some 300 minority persons — legislators, scientific and psychological researchers, lawyers, doctors, ministers and community leaders — to participate in the National Minority Conference on Human Experimentation, to be held in Washington, D.C., from January 6 to 8.

The Conference will involve persons from all over the country in discussions on behavior modification, psychosurgery, informed consent, health care delivery, experimentation in prisons, on children and with the institutionalized mentally infirmed.



ELAINE BROWN

Coordinated by the National Urban Coalition, the Conference is being held under a grant from the National Institutes of Health. Recommendations from the Conference will be presented to the National Commission for the Protection of Human Subjects of Biomedical and Behavioral Research, to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and to the Congress.

Among panels at the Conference will be two on experimentation among confined groups. Dr. Heywood Burns, professor of law at New York University, will moderate the

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CIVILIAN PROBE OF POLICE ABUSES UPHELD IN DALLAS

B.P.P. Led Fight For City Charter Guarantee

(Dallas, Texas) — The Black community of this city won a major victory when, on December 4, the Dallas Court of Civil Appeals ruled that the Civil Service Board of the City of Dallas must conduct investigations into complaints of police brutality or misconduct "if at least three citizens file written charges" against a police officer.

The ruling came as a result of a suit filed in December, 1974, by the Dallas Chapter of the Black Panther Party following the refusal of the city attorney to take action on cases of police brutality brought to its attention by the Black Panther Party. At that time, in March, 1974, the city attorney claimed that Chapter XVI, Sec. 15, of the Dallas City Charter had been voided by new state laws.

Chapter XVI, Sec. 15, gives citizens of Dallas the "right to



FRED BELL, coordinator of the Dallas Chapter of the Black Panther Party.

prefer written charges of misconduct against any civil employee" before the Civil Service Board. The Board is then required to determine whether the allegations have merit, and if so, a trial must be conducted before the Civil Service Trial Board. The Trial Board's judgement is final.

This section of the city charter has been in the charter since 1931, and was used for the first time in 1960. The first use by the Black community was when the Black Panther Party attempted to use it in March, 1974, and was rebuffed by the city attorney, resulting in the filing of the suit.

The Black Panther Party Chapter coordinator Fred Bell, immediately announced that the Party had asked the Dallas Civil Service Board to set early dates for hearings on four cases presently before the Board, submitted by citizens of the community in cooperation with the Party.

The cases are the Margie Graves case, whose husband, Truman Graves was murdered by two White Dallas cops in 1974; the June Page case, in which Ms. Page had her arm broken in five places by a brutal White policeman; the Johnson brothers case, in which the 13 and 14-year-old brothers, George and Johnny, were murdered by a White policeman in Dallas, and the R.D. Moore case, in which White policemen shot to death the 63-year-old Moore, a disabled veteran, over a 10 cent pie outside the Alamo Supermarket in Dallas. In each case the victims were Black.

Fred Bell also announced that the Party Chapter will publish and circulate instruction sheets throughout the Black and oppressed communities of the city, informing citizens how to file charges against policemen before the Board. "This is a brand new day in channeling grievances against police officers," Bell told reporters, and he pointed out that the ruling created the closest thing to a

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S.A.F.E. Club Honors Seniors With Christmas Ball

(Oakland, Calif.) — The Oakland Community Learning Center's S.A.F.E. (Seniors Against a Fearful Environment) Club provided over 60 local seniors with a holiday treat last weekend by sponsoring a festive "Christmas Ball" at the OCLC on Saturday, December 20.

Besides a delicious home-cooked dinner of turkeys, dressing, salad, rolls, punch and cake, some very practical gifts were given as the People's Free Health Clinic was on hand to provide everyone with first aid kits suited to their special needs as senior citizens.

Before the dinner everyone sat and enjoyed themselves by chatting or by listening to the mellow sounds which filled the Learning Center cafeteria, some of which were provided by seniors Amos White on French horn and Johnny Robinson on piano.

BPINS photo

Z.A.N.L.A. WOMAN FREEDOM FIGHTER GIVEN ROUSING RECEPTION AT COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTER

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) is determined to crush the forces of imperialism in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and is going to "make an example" for other revolutionary movements in Africa, was the spirited message of Sister Sarudzai Churuchem-inzwa, a member of the Women's Detachment of the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army (ZANLA), in her moving address last Sunday to a spellbound crowd of over 300 at the Oakland Community Learning Center.

In an inspiring and highly informative speech, Sister Sarudzai explained the history of ZANU's almost 13 years of armed struggle against the racist White minority regime in Zimbabwe and the current situation in the "war of liberation." (THE BLACK PANTHER will publish the text of Sister Sarudzai's speech in next week's issue.)



Sister SARUDZAI CHURUCHE-MINZWA (left) had a crowd of over 300 spellbound at a recent speech and reception at the Oakland Community Learning Center.

Prior to Sister Sarudzai's remarks, the audience was welcomed by Black Panther Party spokesperson David G. Du Bois. Brother Du Bois welcomed the audience on behalf of the program's sponsors — Black Women Organized for Action, the Zimbabwe Support Group of Northern California, the Northern California ZANU, and the Black Panther Party.

Brother Du Bois expressed the Black Panther Party's long-time "whole-hearted support" of the struggle being waged by ZANU in Zimbabwe. "We're here to welcome a fighter, an organized liberation fighter, a young woman who is engaged in the front lines of armed struggle," Brother Du Bois said.

An excerpt from the Academy Award-winning film, *Hearts and Minds*, put the audience in the

proper mood for the early afternoon program. *Hearts and Minds* is a penetrating documentary on the Vietnam war which shows the little publicized torture and suffering of the Vietnamese people at the hands of the U.S. government.

Following the film, Brother Kangai, ZANU's chief representative in Northern California, told the audience that "the same things that the U.S. did in Vietnam, they did in Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique, and are doing right now in Angola and Zimbabwe."

KDIA Radio's popular Furaha Hayati next introduced Sister Sarudzai. Sister Furaha emphasized the responsibility of the mass media to "give the people the truth about what is happening in Africa. We must do everything we can to prevent Black people from fighting Black people in Africa," she said.

Sister Sarudzai received a standing ovation as she began her presentation with a breathtaking military salute — reminding everyone present that she is, indeed, a bearer of arms in the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism in Zimbabwe.

After chanting "Down with Smith," "Down with Imperialism," "Forward with the Revolution," Sister Sarudzai expressed her pleasure at being at the Learning Center and ZANU's "thanks to our supporters in the USA." She emphasized again that the U.S. and other Western imperialist countries are trying to destroy the revolutionary struggle in Zimbabwe just as they did in Vietnam. "Down with Kissinger. Down with Ford. I'm not ashamed to say it. This country (U.S.) is no different from South Africa and Rhodesia," she said to a round of sustained applause from the audience.

The desperation of the imperialist forces to crush the African liberation movements was pointed out by Sister Sarudzai in a striking example. She explained that on her way to the U.S., she stopped in Great Britain where she was offered an opportunity to attend school as a bribe to make her defect from the liberation struggle. In stinging criticism for "educated" Black Zimbabweans, Sister Sarudzai said:

"Educated people are among the most corrupt people in Zimbabwe. They forget the revolution."

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PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Florida Trooper Kills Black Motorist

(Tallahassee, Fla.) — A Black man who was on his way to his father's funeral in Massachusetts, was shot and killed here recently by a Florida Highway Patrol trooper who mistakenly thought the man was driving a stolen car. The trooper was relieved of duty pending the result of the Orange County sheriff's office investigation. According to police, the trooper had approached what he thought was a stolen car with his gun drawn and cocked and fired either because he thought the victim was reaching for a gun or "was bumped when the car door opened."

Four White Snipers Charged

(Anderson, S.C.) — Four White residents here were recently charged with the sniper shootings of four Black people. Anderson police said the four suspects were apprehended about 15 minutes after the shootings. All four of the Black victims required surgery, with three presently listed in "stable but serious condition" and one listed as "satisfactory."

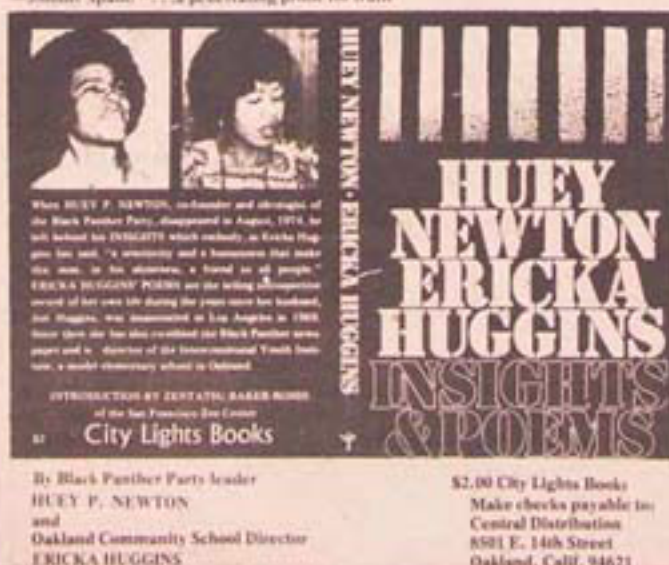
Charleston Council 50% Black

(Charleston, S.C.) — For the first time since Reconstruction, voters here have elected a city council that is 50 per cent Black. At the same time voters rejected the bids of the first woman councilperson and the first Black candidate for mayor. The city has about 30,000 registered voters, of whom 12,000 are Blacks.

Sit-Ins Protest Armed Campus Cops

(San Francisco, Calif.) — Student sit-ins, aimed at disarming the campus police at Chico State University and Sonoma State College, have been going on since December 3, and the students pledged to continue the protest through the Christmas holidays. The protest began after University of California Chancellor Glenn S. Dunne ordered police on all 19 University of California campuses to carry sidearms. Chico students voted in a referendum eight to one against their campus police wearing guns.

—Johns Spain: "... a penetrating probe for truth"



By Black Panther Party leader
HUEY P. NEWTON
and
Oakland Community School Director
ERICKA HUGGINS

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Dymally Sponsors New Jobs Lobby

(San Francisco, Calif.) — The formation of a new California Jobs Coalition and Jobs Lobby, to begin taking up where the old civil rights coalition of the last decade left off, was called for at the recent work session here under the sponsorship of California Lieutenant Governor Mervyn Dymally.

The all day work session, which consisted of more than 100 persons from 50 groups, gave strong backing to the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Bill (H.R. 50), and called for a statewide convention in February to begin a concerted push on jobs and job-related issues in California, according to a press release from Dymally's office.

Persons attending the session came from a broad cross section of unions, among them machinists, steelworkers, laborers, clerks, pressmen and longshoremen. In addition, skills and new-careers centers, church groups, numerous minority groups, welfare recipients, ex-offenders, senior citizens and youth were represented by various organizations.

COMMUNITY ACTION

Community action agencies, business groups (such as Rockwell Industries and the Small Business Alliance), and observers from the state legislature as well as from state agencies (Employment Development Department, CalTrans, State Department of Health), also were in attendance.

The group formed a steering committee which is scheduled to meet this week in Fresno and agreed to mount a recruiting drive to bring in all interested organizations.

Various directions were discussed about how the committee should deal with lobbying on legislation, examining budgets and bills for job-creation potential, examining the results of job-creation bills and rating legislators on their votes on jobs bills, with the group also agreeing on the need for a state convention.

Since his election, Lt. Governor Dymally has repeatedly said the gains brought about by the civil rights coalitions of the sixties are secondary unless a new economic coalition can bring economic gains to all Americans. □



Recent press conference called by Mrs. MATTIE SHEPHERD (center) at Oakland Community Learning Center. Participants were (left to right) ALPHONSO GALLOWAY, SANDRE SWANSON, MALCOLM KELLEY, LEW WARDEN, Mrs. Shephard, MICHAEL DUNN, RASHAAD ALI, and THOMAS BROOME.

"THE CASE IS NOT CLOSED"

MOTHER OF TYRONE GUYTON DEMANDS KILLER COPS BE PROSECUTED

(Oakland, Calif.) — Surrounded by a group of respected supporters representing a broad cross section of Oakland's Black and poor communities, Mrs. Mattie Shephard last week continued her two-year struggle to win justice for her slain son, calling for the prosecution of his cop murderers at a dramatic press conference held at the Oakland Community Learning Center.

Called in response to the recent revelations that one of the three White Emeryville cops who murdered 14-year-old Tyrone Guyton on November 1, 1973, conspired with a woman accomplice to cover up his crime (see last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER), Mrs. Shephard's press conference statement presented her passionate plea that, "I do not believe that the murder of my son Tyrone was 'justifiable'."

I know that the case is NOT closed."

Seated with Mrs. Shephard throughout the well-attended, 45-minute affair were: Alphonso Galloway, executive director of the Oakland NAACP; Sandre Swanson, administrative aide to Congressman Ron Dellums; Michael Dunn, president of the United East Oakland Clergy; Thomas Broome, representing the Tom Houston Law Club; Rashaad Ali, representing the National Student Coalition Against Racism; Malcolm Kelley; from OIC; and Lew Warden. Mrs. Shephard's attorney in a multi-million dollar damage suit against the city of Emeryville and the three White cops.

Mrs. Shephard's poignant statement to the assembled media read (in part):

"... For the last two years I have spoken at many different events around the Bay Area ... trying with all my heart to get some JUSTICE FOR TYRONE."

"For two long years, I, and other members of our Committee, have refused to go along with District Attorney Lowell Jensen's decision that 'the case is closed.' For two years, I have refused to go along with the grand jury's verdict of 'justifiable homicide'."

"Today, I'm calling on Lowell Jensen to prosecute Dale Phillips and the others involved for the murder of my son Tyrone. If Lowell Jensen says he is 'investigating' — which is what he told a friend of mine who called him the other day — then it should be an OPEN and PUBLIC investigation, nothing in secret or behind closed doors like the grand jury did..."

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David Du Bois Leads B.P.P. Political Education Session

(Oakland, Calif.) — DAVID G. DuBOIS, Black Panther Party official spokesperson and editor-in-chief of THE BLACK PANTHER, led a spirited discussion at last Sunday's Political Education Session on "The Black Panther Party and Electoral Politics." Brother DuBois was joined at the well-attended class by Ms. Joan Kelley, programs director of the Oakland Community Learning Center, who spoke on her direct experiences in organizing the very successful People's Campaign for Mayor and City Council positions in the Oakland municipal elections of 1973.

The subject of the next Political Education Session, to be held on Sunday, January 4, 1976, will be "The Black Panther Party's Survival Programs and Revolution." Classes are held the first and third Sunday of each month. Everyone is invited to attend.

BPINS photo

PETITION SENT TO GOV. BROWN

PUBLIC PROBE DEMANDED IN BETTY SCOTT MURDER

(Long Beach, Calif.) — The Scott-Smith Committee here has demanded an "impartial public investigation" by California Governor Edmund G. Brown, Jr., into the "obvious attempt to cover-up" the September 20 murder of Ms. Betty Scott by an officer of the California Highway Patrol (CHP).

The demand is part of a petition currently being circulated throughout the state by the Scott-Smith Committee, which is headed by Ms. Scott's brother, Bob Duren, and is composed of members of her family and friends who are determined to see that her murderer is brought to justice. (See petition, right.)

Ms. Scott, 30, and her companion, George Smith, 23, were driving on Interstate 580 near Pleasanton, California, in the early morning hours of September 20 when they were stopped, allegedly for speeding, by CHP officers Curtis Engbersen and Gordon Volpe. In the ensuing events, Engbersen shot Betty in the neck, killing her instantly — claiming that she had threatened him with a gun.

TRUMPED-UP

George was arrested on trumped-up charges, still pending, including three felonies and two misdemeanors. The Scott-Smith Committee insists that the charges against him are part of the cover-up. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, September 29, 1975.)

Last month an Alameda County grand jury ruled that Betty's murder was "justifiable homicide." Earlier, the Scott-Smith Committee announced its intent to file a multimillion dollar "wrongful death" lawsuit against the CHP for Betty's murder.

Betty, the mother of four children, was the business manager of the progressive Intercommunal Youth Institute, a private school in Long Beach modeled after the Oakland Community School. Duren is the director of the Institute. Respected as a political activist in the Long Beach Black community, Betty was an unofficial write-in candidate last spring for the Long Beach City Council in District 6.

PETITION

The SCOTT-SMITH COMMITTEE, composed of family members, concerned citizens and friends, is demanding an "IMPARTIAL," PUBLIC INVESTIGATION into the actual circumstances that lead to the death of Betty Duren Scott, a Black, Long Beach resident and community activist, and the subsequent "cover-up arrest and prosecution" of George Smith, her companion the night she was killed. We feel that Ms. Scott was killed unnecessarily and irresponsibly by officer Engbersen of the CHP, and that now George Smith has been charged with three (3) felonies and two (2) misdemeanors in an obvious attempt to cover-up Ms. Scott's murder. We, the undersigned, wholeheartedly support the efforts of the SCOTT-SMITH COMMITTEE to obtain justice. In your capacity as Governor of California and chief Executive of the State, we urge you to use all your Authority to see that justice prevails.

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RETURN TO: SCOTT-SMITH COMMITTEE; P.O. BOX 4373, LONG BEACH, CA. 90804



O.C.L.C. And La Peña Sponsor Benefit For Oakland Community School

(Berkeley, Calif.) — A highly-successful benefit for the Oakland Community School, a model elementary-level school for children from two and one-half to 11 years old located in East Oakland, was held last Sunday, December 21, at La Peña, a Latino cultural center here.

The benefit, sponsored by the Oakland Community Learning Center and La Peña, featured the popular Bay Area musical and vocal groups, FAME (top right), and LOVE, POWER AND STRENGTH (bottom, right), and was highlighted by poetry readings of Ms. ERICKA HUGGINS (left), director of the School.

BPPS photos

OUR HEALTH



N.Y. Medical Society Discredits "Cellulite"

(New York, N.Y.) — The New York County Medical Society last week warned women that cellulite, blamed for unsightly "lumps of fat" in women in books on physical fitness doesn't exist and that some proposed "cures" for the condition may be worse than the problem.

The Society's Board of Censors and Public Health Committee said in a statement issued to the press: "We feel that there is no benefit whatsoever to be accrued (gained) from the books on 'cellulite,' except possibly the enrichment of the authors."

"Deceptive and medically unsubstantiated" was the description given by Dr. Sami Hashim, author of the statement, for the information contained in Nicole Ronsard's book, *Cellulite: Those Lumps, Bumps, and Bulges You Couldn't Lose Before*, and Carol Ann Rinzler's *Banish Those Unsightly Cellulite Bumps Forever*.

"There is no such thing as a 'cellulite,' from a medical point of view," the statement said. "It is our opinion that these books simply exploit women through a gimmick. Further, the nutritional advice contained in the books could be harmful to readers by creating a long-term condition of malnutrition or dehydration."

The Ronsard book defines cellulite as "gel-like lumps composed of fat, water and the residues of toxic (poisonous) substances that should be, but have not been, eliminated by the body."

"When the liver is overburdened," the book continues, "it loses its ability to completely neutralize all the poisons that enter the blood stream. Some of these will accumulate in the connective tissue and lay the groundwork for the condition of cellulite."

The Medical Society, refuting these claims, said, "Such statements have no scientific basis. . . . To present cellulite as a disorder of the liver, and by confused association, of the kidneys, intestine and skin, is a distortion of science and shows total ignorance of pathophysiology."

Rikers Officials Harass Inmates In Aftermath Of Prisoner Victories

(Rikers Island, N.Y.) — In the aftermath of the successful inmate rebellion at the correctional facility here last month, a spokesman for the Department of Corrections announced last week that the prisoner population has been reduced from 1,800, at the time of the protest, to 1,230 at present.

In another development, 55 inmates who resisted guard harassment during their transfer from a damaged cell block to a repaired cell block were locked in their cells, reports *The New York Times*.

Most of the 189 inmates involved in the transfer refused to move in protest of the retaliatory attitude of the guards until Commissioner Benjamin J. Malcolm went to Rikers Island to make a personal appeal for their cooperation.

CHARACTERIZE

Commissioner Malcolm attempted to characterize the show of unity by the inmates in the face of guard intimidation as an attitude of defiance caused by prisoner success in bargaining for amnesty after the November uprising. Malcolm displayed an arrogant hardline position when he said, "I want to make it clear that next time force may be used."

While prison officials said the facility was quiet following the transfer of inmates, Malcolm said the atmosphere between prisoners and guards remained "quite tense." Commissioner Malcolm also said that he had asked the city for money to help pay for repairs at the prison. He estimated damage done to five of the eight cell blocks at nearly one million dollars.

He said that both the city and state would have to appropriate more funds for correctional institutions. Without such additional funds, he threatened, the prisons cannot overcome a critical shortage of correction officers and will face increasing problems that make him "worry about the loss of lives." □

BLACK WOMAN SUES NACOGDOCHES OFFICIALS IN RAPE COVER-UP

(Tyler, Texas) — A one and one-half million dollar lawsuit was filed here on December 5 by a Black woman of Nacogdoches, Texas, against several of the city's law enforcement officials who conspired to prevent her from bringing charges against a White jail "trustee" who raped her last month.

The suit was filed in the U.S. District Court, Eastern District of Texas, by "Jane Doe" — the victim of the sexual assault that took place in the Nacogdoches County Jail — against John Lightfoot, Nacogdoches County sheriff; Western Surety Company, a bond company employed by Lightfoot; Sharon Skeen, a Nacogdoches County deputy sheriff; Leamon Schoubroek, the "trustee" inmate who raped the plaintiff; M.C. Roebuck, Nacogdoches police chief, and Don Barlow, a lieutenant in the criminal investigation division of the Nacogdoches Police Department.

All of the defendants, except

County Jail in rural South, the scene of many horrors committed against Black inmates. In Nacogdoches, Texas, a Black woman has filed a one-and-a-half million dollar suit against a White jail trustee who raped her.



for Western Surety Company, are being sued individually and in their official capacities. Skeen, Schoubroek, Roebuck and Barlow are being sued jointly and individually for \$250,000. Lightfoot and Western Surety Company are being sued for \$500,000.

"Jane Doe" — who is seeking a protective order to keep her identity secret for fear of further reprisals — charges in her suit that shortly after her arrest in November of this year and subsequent detention in the women's section of the Nacogdoches County Jail, Schoubroek and two other White male inmates "sexually assaulted" her.

The suit continues to explain that the plaintiff was released from jail on bond 24 hours after the incident occurred. Within several days of the incident, both Sheriff Lightfoot and Deputy Sheriff Skeen learned of the rape, and Skeen took a written statement from the plaintiff. The suit goes on to state:

"Defendants Lightfoot and Skeen subsequently attempted to obstruct the prosecution of this criminal matter by not informing the office of the district attorney of the sexual assault, . . . thus preventing the presentment of this matter to the grand jury which began its December session on December 3, 1975."

At the time "Jane Doe" was raped, the suit charges, Sheriff Lightfoot was aware of the violent tendencies of Schoubroek, who earlier had been indicted by the Nacogdoches County Grand Jury for the attempted murder of another inmate in the county jail. Yet, Lightfoot allowed Schoubroek to continue to be a "trustee" and entrusted Schoubroek with the keys to the jail.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

DELLUMS' CORNER

Sponsors Legislation To Reorganize Welfare And Social Security



(Washington, D.C.) — Congressman Ronald V. Dellums has sponsored new legislation aiming to reorganize and streamline the national welfare and social security systems. The measure, the Tax Credits and Allowances Act, has as its chief sponsor, Rep. Robert J. Cornell, and has been endorsed by 22 other members.

In brief, the bill: (1) replaces food stamps and other spending restrictive programs with cash grants; (2) provides an Internal Revenue Service administered "negative" income tax beneficial to lower and middle income groups and; (3) eliminates bureaucracies that keep benefit seekers waiting in lines for hours at a time.

Congressman Dellums pointed out that the bill would supplement low family income and therefore "encourage people to work rather than accept unemployment compensation or welfare payments." He considers its high point to be increased support of family cohesion: "This bill will encourage the father to remain in the household rather than desert so that his family can receive increased public assistance." At present the national welfare system pays much higher benefits, sometimes greater than a \$2,000 difference, to families without a male as head-of-household.

B.P.P. Statement On Eldridge Cleaver

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

Panther Party, strongly suggest that Eldridge Cleaver is prepared to allow himself to be used by the Power Structure of this country against his former colleagues-in-struggle and, perhaps, more importantly, against foreign friends he now condemns who provide a world arena for the voice of Afro-American liberation.

The following questions require clear and forthright answers: Why did Eldridge Cleaver request to be accompanied by FBI agents on his return flight from Paris? Why was he guarded and protected on his return by members of the FBI, an agency recently revealed to have engaged in murderous, illegal activities openly aimed at destroying the Black Panther Party and other progressive organizations? What is Eldridge Cleaver doing in the comfortable FBI facility in San Diego, California, besides sharing holiday feasts with an admitted informer, Timothy Leary? Why does he remain immune to the normal procedure of immediate transfer to a state prison as a former convict who jumped bail? Why has he still not been arraigned before the Alameda County court? And, finally, why does he say he fears for his life from Black militants inside California prisons?

Despite his repeated assertions that he has made no deal in connection with his return to this country, Cleaver is receiving favored and protective treatment from a federal agency that has historically always demanded and received its "pint of blood" in return for the "thirty pieces of silver" paid out.

The Black Panther Party cautions the Black community, in particular all those who have shed blood in the struggle for human rights, and all honest Americans to be on guard against giving support to Eldridge Cleaver until it can be clearly established that he is not playing the Judas role in the struggle of Black and oppressed peoples to be free, in return for his own personal freedom.

Whether he recognizes it or not, Eldridge Cleaver's freedom is inextricably linked with the freedom of Black and oppressed peoples throughout this world. □

On The Block

WHAT DO YOU LIKE ABOUT THE OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL?

ASKED AT A CHILDREN'S PARTY AT THE OAKLAND
COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Bobbie Banks
Age: 5-years-old



Play, playing games, I like to play house with "Baby Alice."

I like math and language arts. I like to write, and I like my teachers.

Rona Means
Age: 6-years-old



I like to play, I don't like math, but I like science.

I like when they teach you math and P.E. and science. And I like going to the zoo, the circus and the park.

Terrie Elliott
Age: 6-years-old



I like my teachers. They teach me math, and writing words. I like to do my exercises because it helps your body.

Playing hopscotch and eating lunch. I like my teachers too.

Erica Brown
Age: 5-years-old



I like writing, and reading and learning because when you grow up, if a person asks you what's 8 plus 8, you'll know. I like when Sunday comes, when we hear music and see dancers. I like field trips, and the drill team.

At the public schools, we didn't get much lunch, but at the Community School, they give you food and you get three meals a day. And we learn more better than the other schools.

Gregory Lewis
Age: 5-years-old



I like math and free-time when we play outside. I like exercise.

I like puzzles. I like the School. I like to play there. I like to play writing and pictures.

Camilo Casey
Age: 4-years-old



I like math class and paying attention.



Dee Dee Burkes
Age: 9-years-old



Tracey Morgan
Age: 8-years-old



Holly Freeman
Age: 7-years-old



Neome Banks
Age: 9-years-old



Muchoki Kelly
Age: 4-years-old

INDIAN SYMBOL REJECTED

Yvonne Wanrow Addresses Stanford Victory Rally

(Palo Alto, Calif.) — Yvonne Wanrow, a Colville Indian mother of three, faced with a 25-year prison sentence for defending her children and herself from a convicted child molester, joined Indian students and their supporters at Stanford University Native American Cultural Center on December 4, to celebrate the recent rejection by the Stanford student body of the Indian symbol as a mascot for Stanford.



YVONNE WANROW with her children.

Seventy per cent of the students voting in a special referendum rejected the Indian symbol. The winning symbol, The Robber Barons, won the most first and second place votes in the referendum. However, the university administration rejected the Robber Barons mascot, claiming that it is a slander against railroad tycoon Leland Stanford, the university's founder (as it clearly was intended to be by the students, observers pointed out.)

Yvonne Wanrow, who spoke at the Stanford University celebration of the victory, described the events leading up to her conviction for murder on May 13, 1973. On August 11, 1972, William Wesler, a White man who had sexually molested Yvonne's 11-year-old son and who had raped the 7-year-old daughter of a person well known to Yvonne, crashed through the front door of Yvonne's home at 5 a.m. and charged her and the children who were huddled in a corner screaming for help. In self defense and to protect her children, Yvonne shot Wesler, who later died from the wound.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

EX-C.I.A. AGENT CHARGES JUSTICE DEPT. HARASSMENT PREVENTS HIS RETURN TO U.S.

(Cambridge, England) — Ex-CIA agent Philip Agee has charged that the U.S. Justice Department is harassing him and preventing his return to the U.S. by refusing to advise him if he will be prosecuted upon return for writing his highly acclaimed expose of the CIA — *Inside the Company: CIA Diary*.

Agee made the charge in a statement released here recently through the California-based Research Associates International (RAI), a newly established nonprofit research and publications group that concentrates on the distribution and publication of information on the role of U.S. intelligence agencies in labor and other organizations abroad.

Agee said that on two occasions in recent months, the Justice Department has refused to advise his attorney, Melvin L. Wulf,

legal director of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), whether the Department intends to prosecute Agee for writing *Inside the Company*.

"The attorney general (Edward Levi) has declined Mr. Wulf's invitation to meet to discuss my case, and his department has restricted its response to advising that I have not been indicted for any offense," Agee said in his statement.

Speculating on the Justice Department's silence in his case, Agee offered two explanations for the attorney general's refusal to advise of intent to prosecute: (1) if Agee returns to the U.S. and is prosecuted, the Justice Department may want to appear to be fair by also prosecuting current and former CIA officials, such as Richard Helms, for criminal CIA operations; (2) "Certain people,"



Azanian (South African) sisters demonstrating against the evil system of apartheid.

Southern Africa Committee Sues F.B.I. For Spy Documents

(New York, N.Y.) — The Southern Africa Committee here has filed suit against the FBI to compel the agency to produce files it has on the Southern Africa Committee.

The Southern Africa Committee publishes a monthly 36-page newsletter on southern Africa, which is currently engaged in a bitter struggle against capitalist-backed White supremacy.

UNDER INVESTIGATION

Earlier this year, Clarence M. Kelley, director of the FBI, informed the Committee it was under investigation. When asked why the investigation was being conducted, Kelley refused to answer and denied the Committee access to any files that had been collected.

Then, lawyers Michael Davis and Peter Weiss of the Center for

Constitutional Rights filed suit for the files in federal court under the Freedom of Information Act, and later appealed Kelley's denial to the U.S. attorney general.

The Justice Department did not respond within the 30 days required under the Freedom of Information Act. This caused the Committee to sue for the documents.

In a statement released by the Southern Africa Committee, the FBI investigation was described as part of a "dragnet attempt to harass and intimidate organizations actively opposing White minority rule in southern Africa and supporting African liberation movements."

The suit contends that the continuing investigation violates the Committee members' Constitutional right to free speech. □



The CIA is cracking under public surveillance and exposes.

both inside and outside the government, want to keep the spotlight on past CIA abuses so that the CIA's current illegal activities and repression abroad can escape public scrutiny.

Wulf has advised Agee that he should be able to avoid prosecution on any charges made against him should he decide to return to the U.S.

ADVISED

"Nevertheless," Agee's statement continues, "I am advised that any possible advantages to be gained through a trial, such as focusing more attention on the CIA's subversion of 'free' institutions abroad, do not outweigh the time and expense that would be consumed in a trial."

Agee is currently finishing another book concerning the CIA's promotion of political repression abroad. He believes that if he does return to the U.S. and is not prosecuted, he would be prevented — by court order — from completing his book as well as prohibited from speaking or writing about the CIA.

Agee has pledged to continue to write and speak on the real issues concerning the CIA — "...the millions of people who have been assassinated, tortured or imprisoned without trial after having organized to change conditions in their own countries" — and the failure thus far of the Senate and House Intelligence Committees to thoroughly investigate CIA foreign operations. Such operations in Mexico, Britain, Portugal and Sweden have been exposed by Agee during the past year.

"The CIA may read our mail and record our conversations and telephone conversations, but public disgust and contempt for what it does, both at home and abroad, cannot be reversed. Too much is already known," Agee's statement concludes. □

...And Bid Him Sing

By David G. Du Bois

Exciting New Novel Examines Lives Of
Black Americans In Egypt

This week's excerpt from the novel ... And Bid Him Sing recounts the second meeting between Bob Jones and Sullman Ibn Rashid, two of several Black Americans living in self-exile in Cairo, Egypt, during the 1960s in this intriguing story written by BLACK PANTHER Editor-in-Chief David G. Du Bois.

Chapter 3

I reluctantly turned off 26th July Street into my passageway. It was late afternoon. The city was still at rest in its age-old bid to escape the intense heat of the midday July sun. Already the creeping shadows of its building were hining some relief and the promise of yet another breeze-filled, star-lit evening.

It was Sunday and I had taken the day off. For most of the four years I'd been at the agency I'd only taken an occasional day off — when work was slack or when fatigue demanded. Coverage of some news event in Alexandria or research on a feature story there had been my excuse for irregular, summer vacations. But now I'd insisted on regularly having my Sundays, and had been given them reluctantly.

My promotion to Chief Editor was responsible. I'd had no choice. From my boss's point of view the promotion had been a major concession to me. He could not have imagined that I didn't want it. He had been Chief Editor from the beginning and, with passion, if somewhat recklessly, had controlled the editorial policy of the office with an iron hand. My new tasks meant less on-the-spot reporting and less original writing; more researching and rewriting of staffers' material. So it was no longer important to be on twenty-four-hour call. I was seldom sent out for a story. Others were sent. I could now take my day off without feeling I would be missing some new challenge.

My passageway separated two grey stone, six-story buildings. A large cafe occupied the ground floor of the building to the right of the passage. The entrance to my building was directly behind the cafe. At this hour the cafe was nearly empty. Two waiters in white coats and white aprons

falling well below their knees, sat silently smoking beside the garment mender's cubicle on the left of the passage. One of the several shoeshine men that belonged to the cafe squatted on his haunches by their side, staring into the ground, his shoebox on his left.

The only activity in the passageway as I entered was the swift regular movement of the garment mender's right arm as he deftly wove thread over and under into some garment piled in

a heap on his crossed legs. He sat in total concentration on a small platform under a large, uncovered and illuminated light bulb, surrounded by piles of neatly folded garments.

Greetings to me by the two waiters broke the concentration of the mender who looked up, smiled his own greeting and returned his attention to his mending without breaking his rhythm. I returned the greetings and saluted the shoeshine man who had risen, shoebox in hand, smiling and offering me his services. They all knew me and I them. They were part of my little corner of the world where I had been made to feel I belonged.

Fahmy, the bowab's (door-man's) half-blind, assistant, dozed on a bench beside the tall, wrought-iron and glass doors. As I entered the coolness of the high-ceilinged vestibule, the

quiet that had enveloped me was suddenly broken by shouts coming from the street. As I turned I saw Fahmy bound up off his bench and move uncertainly into the passageway in the direction of the shouts. Bearing down on him from the street but oblivious of him was Suliman, the brother I had met at Cristie's the week before. He walked rapidly, leaning forward from the waist, cane striking the ground firmly and his body jerking up and down as he came. His small eyes flashed with anger. His face was otherwise expressionless.

He was ignoring an Egyptian who followed behind, almost at a run in an effort to keep up. The Egyptian was talking excitedly and repeatedly bringing the closed tips of the fingers of both his hands to his mouth and vigorously throwing them outward, palms up, in an age-old



The newly-built Heliopolis Cathedral set in a Cairo suburb.

...AND BID HIM SING

An exciting novel of Black Americans living in Egypt in the 1960s

By BLACK PANTHER Intercommunal News Service Editor-in-Chief DAVID G. DU BOIS

David G. Du Bois' first novel makes a new space on the slim shelf labelled Black expatriate fiction. . . . This frighteningly accurate characterization of Ugly Afro-Americans in Africa is a sobering reminder of the special cultural baggage and blinders we carry home. In this case home is Cairo, Egypt. . . . In *And Bid Him Sing*, David Du Bois has given us a picture of our status through the eyes of another Black culture and understanding.

Those of us who are planning to visit or live in Africa should see *And Bid Him Sing* as a kind of guide to bad manners abroad. And we who are ready to nostalgize the sixties would do well to read and recognize some parts of all of ourselves who grew so quickly and changed our race before we could change our minds.

Francine Rusan Wilson
The Black Scholar

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gesture of desperation and appeal. A third man I recognized as the owner of the cigarette stand on the street beside the passageway entrance swept around off the street in hot pursuit. He was pointing to the street and shouting something. A few passersby had stopped at the passage entrance to watch.

Suliman headed directly for the doorway where I stood. Fahmy and the cigarette man had stopped the one following Suliman and the three had fallen into agitated conversation.

Pointing his cane at the man as he paused in front of me, Suliman said with icy calm: "Get that son-of-a-bitch out of my sight or I'll kill him!" Not waiting for a reply he pushed past me into the vestibule, took the six steps that led up to the elevator two at a time, pushed the button and stood with his back to me, his body heaving.

TO BE CONTINUED

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"SCORING"

In this week's issue of *THE BLACK PANTHER*, we continue the chapter "Scoring" from *Revolutionary Suicide* by Huey P. Newton, leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party. Because of his refusal to be exploited, Huey decided to resort to petty crime for survival, either burglarizing homes and cars or running his favorite, the "short-change" game. Although he would never commit these petty crimes against a Black person or family, his was not an anti-White crusade. As he states, he learned that he could "survive through petty crimes and hurt those who hurt you."

PART 30

A very profitable credit game went like this: we would pay \$20 or \$30 to someone who owned a

small business to say that we had worked for him five years or so. This established a work record good enough for credit in one of the big stores. Then we would charge about \$150 worth of merchandise and pay \$20 down. Of course, we used an assumed name and a phony address, but we let them check the address, because we gave them a location and telephone number where one of our friends lived. We made payments for a couple of months. Then we would charge over the \$150 limit. If you were making payments, they raised your credit.

We would buy a big order, and then stop making payments. If they called our "place of work," they were told we had just quit. If they called our alleged address, they learned we had "moved over a month ago." The store was left hanging. They did not really lose, because they were actually robbing the community blind. They just wrote off the amount and continued their robbing. The lesson: you can survive through petty crime and hurt those who hurt you.

PETTY CRIME

Once into petty crime, I stopped fighting. I had transferred the conflict, the aggression, and hostility from the brothers in the community to the Establishment.

The most successful game I ran was the short-change game. Short-changing was an art I developed so well that I could make \$50 to \$60 a day. I ran it everywhere, in small and large stores, and even on bank tellers. In the short-change game I would go into a store with five one-dollar bills, ask the clerk for change, and walk out with a ten-dollar bill. This was the \$5-\$10 short-change. You could also do a \$10-to-\$20 short-change by walking into the store with ten one-dollar bills and coming out with a twenty-dollar bill.

The \$5-to-\$10 short-change worked this way: you folded up four of the bills into a small tight wad. Then you bought something like candy or gum with the other bill so that the clerk had to open the cash register to give you change. I always stood a little distance from the register so that the clerk had to come to me to give me the change. You have to get the cash register open and get



Since there are few available jobs, many Black youth feel left out by society and retaliate, in order to survive, through petty crime.

the clerk to move away from it so that his mind is taken off what he has in the register.

When he brought my change from the candy, I handed him the wad of four one-dollar bills and said, "Here are five singles. Will you give me a five-dollar bill for them." He would then hand me the five-dollar bill before he realized that there were only four singles in the wad. He has the register open, and I am prepared for him to discover the error. When he did, I would then hand him another single, but also the five-dollar bill he had given me and say, "Well, here's six more; give me a ten." He would do it, and I would take the \$10 and be gone before he realized what had happened.

Most of the time they never understood. It happened so fast they would simply go on to another customer. By the time things began to click in their minds, they could never be sure that something had in fact gone wrong until the end of the day when they tallied up the register. By that time I was just a vague memory.

FIFTEND

Of course, if the clerk was quick and sensed that something was not right, then I pretended to be confused and would say I had made a mistake and give him the right amount. It was a pretty safe game, and it worked for me many times.

The brother who introduced me to short-changing eventually became a Muslim, but before that he taught me to burglarize cars parked by the emergency entrances of hospitals. People would come to the hospital in a rush and leave their cars unlocked, with valuables in the open. I never scored on Blacks under any condition, but scoring on Whites was a strike against injustice.

Whenever I had liberated enough cash to give me a stretch of free time, I stayed home reading, books like Dostoevsky's *Crime and Punishment*, *The Devils*, and *The House of the Dead*, *The Trial* by Franz Kafka, and Thomas Wolfe's *Look Homeward Angel*. I read and reread *Les Misérables* by Victor Hugo, the story of Jean Valjean, a Frenchman who spent thirty years in prison for stealing a loaf of bread to feed his hungry family.

This really reached me, because I identified with Valjean, and I often thought of my father being in a kind of social prison because he wanted to feed his family. Albert Camus' *The Stranger* and *The Myth of Sisyphus* made me feel even more justified in my pattern of liberating property from the oppressor as an antidote to social suicide.

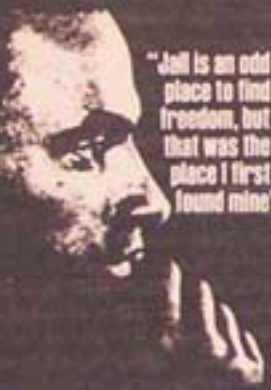
I felt that White people were criminals because they plundered the world. It was more, however, than a simple anti-White feeling, because I never wanted to hurt poor Whites, even though I had met some in school who called me "nigger" and other names. I fought them, but I never took their lunches or money because I knew that they had nothing to start with.

With those who had money it was a different story. I still equated having money with Whiteness, and to take what was mine and what the White criminals called theirs gave me a feeling of real freedom.

I even bragged to my friends how good I felt about the whole matter. When they were at my apartment during times when there wasn't any food to eat, I told them that even though I starved, my time was my own and I could do anything I wanted with it.

TO BE CONTINUED

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE



"Jail is an odd place to find freedom, but that was the place I first found mine."

Huey P. Newton

With power and passion, the co-founder of the Black Panther Party tells his life story. Here is the dynamic account of the making of a revolutionary. Boyhood and a deeply religious and loving family. Adolescence as thief, hustler, ghetto-survivor. Murder trial for the death of a policeman—a cause célèbre that inspired the militant BPP. Free Huey. Conviction. Imprisonment. And final exoneration. Huey P. Newton's autobiography is a most moving sense of a testament to the Black American's pain and dilemma in the 1970s. —Publishers Weekly

24 pages of photographs. \$8.95

To purchase this book, send \$8.95 (hard-bound) or \$1.95 (paper-back) in cash or money order to: Central Distribution, 8501 E. 14th Street, Oakland, California 94621. Also available by Huey P. Newton: *To Die For The People*, \$1.95.

Marcourt Brace Jovanovich

THE COLONIZATION OF NEW YORK

END OF HOME RULE AS BANKS CONTROL FINANCES

Written by Peter Wiley, a Pacific News Service staff reporter on economic affairs, the following article focuses on a disturbing new power coalition emerging from the ruins the crisis of capitalism has created in New York City — the banker's state, where the real power is wielded by the so-called Emergency Financial Control Board, marking the end of home rule and traditional city government.

(New York, N.Y.) - As New York breathes a sigh of relief with the promise of federal loans, residents still face the spectre of declining standards of living. What few outside New York see, however, is the other side of the city's agony: the end of home rule.

Abe Beame is still mayor, and the city council still meets, but the real power that comes from setting budgets rests in the hands of the Emergency Financial Control Board (EFCB). Created by the state legislature in September when New York was teetering on the cliff of default, the EFCB was given control over all city revenues until 1978 and mandated to cut about \$1 billion from the city budget.

The EFCB — made up of the governor, the mayor, the city and state comptrollers and three prominent New York businessmen — meets in private session. As a member of the state legislature's Black and Puerto Rican Caucus put it when unsuccessfully demanding representation on the Board: "The Control Board has supplanted the traditional city government."

The Board has repeatedly rejected Beame's budget cuts as too soft. They ordered 8,000 more layoffs, bringing the total to 43,000, closed 28 day care centers, chopped \$12 million

from the hospital budget and forced City University to turn away 10,000 new students next year.

While the loss of home rule to the Control Board troika of governor, mayor and businessmen has been apparent, less clear has been the power wielded both publicly and privately by the city's banking community — the largest and most powerful in the world.

With \$1.25 billion invested in city bonds — roughly 23 per cent of their equity capital — it was perhaps inevitable that the city's major banks would intervene for their own protection. And the city has had little choice but to abide by their dictates, for it must sell \$2.6 billion in bonds — with these banks as principal buyers — in the next year alone.

ASCENT TO POWER

The bankers' ascent to power began last spring when some 10 key bankers formed the private Financial Community Liaison Group to advise the city. Headed by the world's leading bankers — David Rockefeller of Chase Manhattan, William T. Spencer of First National City and Ellmore C. Patterson of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Company the group worked with a special blue-ribbon businessmen's committee set up by Governor Hugh Carey to attract new investors in city bonds.

The acknowledged head of the businessmen's committee was Felix Rohatyn, a top investment counselor with the prestigious Lazard-Freres investment house, known as a middleman between banks, corporations and governments.

In late May, the bankers issued what amounted to an ultimatum in a letter to Mayor Beame telling him they could not sell anymore

city bonds until the city balanced its budget and undertook other fiscal reforms to inspire investor confidence. At the same time, the bankers and Carey's blue-ribbon committee urged the state to create a superagency to sell new bonds for the city.

The legislature quickly complied and set up Big MAC — the Municipal Assistance Corporation — with Rohatyn as its finance chairman.

The city unions, however, responded by calling a huge demonstration and labeling the bankers "Public Enemy Number One" for their refusal to buy more city bonds. Such pressure is one reason the Liaison Group has continually tried to keep its almost-daily meetings out of the public spotlight.

Big MAC's first bond sales fell below expectations in July, however, and the Liaison Group decided to break their public silence with a demand for stronger medicine. David Rockefeller wrote a well-publicized letter to Big MAC calling on the city to make dramatic and immediate spending cuts to prove to investors that it planned to balance the budget.

Over the summer city employees were laid off, construction of new schools and libraries halted, subway fares increased and city services were cut back.

By August, however, bond sales were still inadequate and the bankers had lost confidence in Beame. Investors were particularly haunted by Beame's history of hiding budget deficits, both as mayor and as city comptroller under former Mayor John Lindsay.

In September, with city government paralyzed and bond sales limping along, the bankers urged the state legislature to create

Pentagon Studies Reveal Discrimination Against Blacks In

The U.S. military establishment has been conducting a campaign for recruitment of Blacks with promises of better jobs and advancement.

The billboards in Black communities and radio ads on stations with heavy Black audience have promoted such Madison Avenue slogans as, "The Marines are looking for a few good men," and "You can be Black and Navy too."

To project a facade of equality, the military has highly publicized the promotion of Black Army general Daniel "Chappie" James as the first Black four-star general. The reality of a Black officer in the military, however, shows anything but equality based on ability.

THE BLACK PANTHER thanks Pacific News Service for providing us with a copyrighted expose by David Cortright which gives the specific means used to discriminate against Blacks in the military and shows the military's claim of equality to be a farce.

David Cortright writes for the Center for National Security Studies. He has also

authored a recently published book entitled *Soldiers in Revolt*.

(Washington, D.C.) - Last July, Daniel "Chappie" James became the first Black officer in U.S. military history to reach the rank of four-star general. About the same time, the Army issued an "affirmative action plan" under which the percentage of Black officers would be doubled over a 10-year period.

Both actions were accompanied by carefully orchestrated and extensive publicity campaigns and seemed designed to demonstrate the military's commitment to equal opportunity. Yet while public attention focused on these announcements, other less visible developments indicated a far different reality.

Newly released Pentagon studies and records from officer promotion boards show that Black officers have been — and continue to be — subjected to systematic racism in promotion and assignment policies.

Black commanders receive consistently poorer officer efficiency reports (OERs) and

fewer promotions than Whites, and Black students hold a comparatively tiny percentage of available ROTC scholarships. Despite the military's declared intention to increase Black representation in the officer corps, these facts make any substantial improvement for non-Whites unlikely.

Perhaps the most damaging Pentagon report is the so-called "Butler study," which compared Black and White officer efficiency reports over a 15-year period and discovered a striking pattern of racial bias.

The findings of the Butler study were released to an Army equal opportunity conference at Ft. Monroe, Virginia, in 1974, but it took a Freedom of Information Act request to obtain full public disclosure of the report this past summer.

A high officer efficiency report is essential to a military officer's career. Without it, his prospects for promotion are virtually nil.

When Col. D.K. Butler examined OER scores for nearly all Army majors, lieutenant colonels and colonels from 1956 through 1971,



The colonialization of New York by banking interests brought about (a) MAC bonds, which took control of New York out of the hands of its citizens; (b) through lay-offs, trash pile-ups in the Lower East Side and (c) a new nickname for New York — "Pawn City."

another super-agency, this one designed by Big MAC.

Again, the legislature complied, and the Emergency Financial Control Board was born.

According to informed insiders, the man calling the shots for the Control Board has been Rohatyn. The three businessmen appointed by Gov. Carey to the Board — William Ellinghaus, president of New York Telephone Company; David Margolis, president of Colt

Industries; and Albert Casey, chairman of American Airlines — share one thing in common: Rohatyn's firm is their investment counselor. In addition, Margolis is a former vice president of ITT, where Rohatyn sits on the board of directors.

Carey's appointment of corporate executives rather than bankers was consistent with his policy, announced last May, of trying to keep the banks out of confrontations with the public.

In mid-October, the Control Board rejected a new budget drawn up by Beame and demanded a wage freeze for city employees

and a halt to all city construction projects.

The Board was also successful in bringing the city unions into line — several of which had struck or vigorously protested against layoffs during the summer. Under the threat of having their contracts thrown out the window if New York defaulted, they agreed to buy \$2.5 billion in MAC bonds from their pension funds — at a expense of two-to-four per cent reduction in take-home pay for all members.

Thus the unions, without representation in the city's new government, now have a significant financial commitment to keep New York solvent — a process that will inevitably mean more layoffs among their own ranks.

Finally, President Ford, encouraged by EFCB budget cuts and a new tax package passed by the state legislature, agreed to help New York out with three years of short-term loans.

Thus with all the pieces in place and the Control Board firmly in power, the painful process of bailing New York out has begun. Estimates of how long it will take range from three to 10 years.

For many New Yorkers the future looks bleak. Thousands of teachers, firemen, policemen and civil servants have been laid off. Estimates of unemployment range from 12 to 17 per cent with perhaps as much as 40 per cent in the ghettos. And as businesses flee the city — leaving one square mile of vacant office space — the number of jobs falls steadily.

Big MAC has pledged to its investors that there will be no increases in welfare and Medicaid. Community services have already been gutted, with the budget for community action programs in the ghetto cut by 30 per cent.

The bankers may have made the bonds marketable again, but that could mean sharpening the division of New York into a faltering downtown world of business executives, white-collar workers and shoppers, surrounded by a growing belt of the most deplorable slums in America. □

The Military

he found that Black officers at all levels received lower scores throughout the entire period.

As the Army summed it up: "A significantly larger percentage of Black officers received scores on the lower end of the OER spectrum than did White officers. Conversely, a significantly larger number of White officers received scores on the upper end of the OER spectrum than did Black officers."

In the 1961-68 period, for example, 32 per cent of all White majors scored 220 or higher on a 240-point scale, while only 10 per cent of Black majors reached this plateau. The disparity between OER scores has declined somewhat in recent years, but in the 1968-71 period the White percentage in the 220 or higher range was still almost double that of Black majors.

The same problem apparently also plagues Black officers in the Air Force. According to a recent analysis reported in *Air Force Times*, Black OERs during the 1967-74 period averaged 8.19 on a nine-point scale, compared

to 8.44 for Whites.

The Army's analysis of the Butler study offered no clear explanation for these racial differences. The report referred to "a variety of forms of discriminatory practices and outlook" but refused to criticize particular policies.

Yet the bias in OER scores can be traced to specific sources, both individual and system-wide. Since OERs are written by individual superior officers, the discrimination seems at least partially attributable to the personal prejudices of high-level military officers.

Institutional practices such as requirements for specific levels of schooling would also work against racial minorities who have been denied the opportunity for full educational development.

With lower OERs, Blacks are advanced more slowly than Whites and usually languish in the lower grades. As a result, the Black officer is twice as likely as his White counterpart to find himself forced to retire early — a victim of the military's policy of involuntarily separating, or "RIFing," officers who fall behind in advancement criteria.

In June, 1975, 2,801 majors were considered for possible promotion to lieutenant colonel, with 1,433 actually advanced. Among White

officers, the selection rate was 52.5 per cent, but among Blacks the promotion rate was a dismal 31.8 per cent.

The percentage of Blacks forced to retire early was 15.2 per cent, more than double the 7.1 per cent rate among Whites.

Another recent Army investigation disclosed that despite an increase in minority enrollment at the service academies, Black cadets receive only two per cent of the Army's four-year ROTC scholarships.

The officers' committee noted that these scholarships are based on test scores and academic achievement — standards that place those with limited educational opportunity at a disadvantage — but offered no discussion of how minority recipients could be increased.

Indeed, the committee recommended that current practices be continued, despite present disadvantages to Black students and the apparent conflict between this and the Army's announced objectives.

Thus, despite some steps to improve the plight of Black officers, many discriminatory practices still go unchallenged. While Chappie James is raised as a symbol of Black success in the military, the Army's own records indicate that his fellow officers remain subject to pervasive racial discrimination. □

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, men of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor

people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal institutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE, AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

Intercommunal News

SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS CAPTURED BY M.P.L.A. IN ANGOLA

Reports Of Cuban Soldiers In Combat Denied

(United Nations, N.Y.) - Elisio de Figueiredo, representative of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) at the United Nations Organization, said last week that MPLA forces had captured 25 to 50 South African soldiers inside Angola and belittled reports of "3,000 to 4,000" Cuban troops in Angola.

Speaking at a news conference here on December 17, de Figueiredo said that MPLA troops were being aided by some Cuban military advisers, but that he wished "we had 3,000 to 4,000 of them as some newspapers say." He said most of the Cubans in Angola were training troops of the MPLA rather than engaging in combat assignment.

However, de Figueiredo said, the CIA and Pentagon-financed and equipped troops of the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the Union for Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) were being militarily aided by 4,000 troops of the racist regime of South Africa and 11,200 troops from neighboring Zaire, also financed and equipped by the United States.

Meanwhile, in Washington, D.C., the U.S. Senate voted last week to cut off funds for covert U.S. military aid to the FNLA and UNITA in a move reflecting the popular resistance in this country

Two White South African mercenaries captured by MPLA freedom fighters on display at press conference in Lagos, Nigeria. They were captured more than 400 miles inside Angola, exposing the lies of the racist South African regime.



to U.S. involvement in Angola.

Despite intense pressure from the Ford administration, and particularly Secretary of State Kissinger, the Senate voted 54 to 22 to adopt a motion by Senator John Tunney of California to prevent the CIA from using any of the funds in a pending \$112.3 billion Defense Department appropriation bill for covert military operations in Angola.

The move produced an angry charge by President Gerald Ford suggesting that the senators were not interested in the alleged security of the U.S. Following the vote, Ford called for a reversal of the action, warning "failure to do

so will seriously violate the national interest of the United States." He added that cutting off the money will ultimately "profoundly affect the security of our country as well."

From Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) announced on December 19 that African Heads of State and Government will meet on the Angola crisis January 10 to 12 in Addis Ababa. The meeting will be preceded by a Council of Ministers meeting January 8 and 9, the OAU said in a statement from its headquarters in Addis.

In Johannesburg, South Africa, "Defense Minister" P.W. Botha acknowledged last week that four South African soldiers had been captured deep in Angola by MPLA troops. The acknowledgement was made necessary after MPLA forces announced their capture and plans to display the four to the press as proof.

DISPLAY

Two of the four were put on display in Lagos, Nigeria, on December 18, following a press conference held by Lopo de Nascimento, head of government of the People's Republic of Angola. De Nascimento is in Nigeria for talks with leaders of the Nigerian government. The two were captured more than 400 miles inside Angola. South Africa has repeatedly maintained that its troops in Angola are simply guarding the border between Namibia (South West Africa, illegally administered by South Africa) and Angola.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24



African women at work.

"Algiers Declaration" Adopted At O.A.U. Trade Ministers Conference

(Algiers, Algeria) - The 4th Conference of Trade Ministers of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), recently ended here after adopting an Algiers Declaration and a program for the promotion of trade and cooperation among the African countries.

Ministers and ambassadors of more than 40 African countries were present at the Conference and dealt mainly with two main issues during the six day meeting. *Hsinhua* news agency reports.

COOPERATION

The issues of cooperation and expansion of trade among the African countries and the positions to be taken at the upcoming 4th United Nations Conference on Trade and Development were resolved.

The Algerian news agency reported that at the last plenary and closed-door meeting, reports submitted by the two working groups were adopted.

The report adopted on the issue of cooperation and expansion of trade included a guiding declaration and a relevant program of action. The report created an institution of the Trade Ministers' Conference designed to be a special committee of the OAU.

Two other adopted measures in that area include the setting up of an organization of African trade and development and calls for cooperation among the African countries for African economic integration.

The approved report submitted by another working group con-

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Published weekly by the Black Panther Party



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CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

INTERVIEW WITH LUIS CABRAL, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA-BISSAU

In the following interview with Africa magazine, Luis Cabral, president of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, discussed recent developments of the ongoing revolution in the former Portuguese colony.

AFRICA: What are the central themes of your development program; what are your objectives both in the short and long term?

CABRAL: First of all, our country has just emerged from war. Consequently there is almost nothing: the roads are poor and we practically have to reconstruct most of them. We also have to repair the bridges that were destroyed during the war. Food production was also not sufficient for the population of the country; indeed we only had half the food we needed.

In sum, we are starting as an independent country without any of the necessary infrastructure. International communications were disrupted: the port of Bissau, for example, does not have the necessary facilities for receiving more than one ship at the same time. Due to all of this,



Left photo shows LUIS CABRAL (left), PAIGC president and PEDRO PIRES, PAIGC leader of Cape Verde Islands at OAU conference in Kampala, Uganda. Photo at right shows PAIGC woman militant during anticolonial struggle.

we have come to be realists. We must start with what we have in order to guarantee a stable life and start building a base for national progress.

For the moment we have given the greatest priority to agriculture. There are no immediate or great changes in agriculture, but we will lead our people to work on the land as they know how. All of the people's farmlands must be made productive. As you know, the colonial administration displaced thousands of people who were farmers from their homes in the rural areas to the urban centers. In this first stage, we are aiding these people to return to their villages and fields to resume cultivation.

When we came to Bissau we put out an appeal to the refugees in the neighboring countries to return home. We have already received 40,000 former refugees. Now they are back in their former villages or provisionally accommodated in barracks. Work has already begun to prepare the land for the next season's crops.

Thus, one of our principal objectives is that our people should produce their maximum this year. Our target is to reach the prewar level of production. This is very ambitious, certainly quite difficult, but not impossible. We have had the aid of certain international organizations as well as bilateral aid from some African countries in the form of seeds which we have distributed to the rural inhabitants. They are all making an effort and the people have shown a great will to produce.

So you could say that our present program is to produce

what is necessary for food consumption; but parallel to this we envisage the creation of some small industrial units. These may absorb workers returning from a colonial war infrastructure who are not presently employed because the war ended. Among these are a number of people more or less qualified in certain skills who we intend to employ in the industrial units that we are establishing.

COOPERATING

We shall also be cooperating with certain Portuguese enterprises which were here before, and encourage them to make new investments and set up "mixed companies." These shall help process local agricultural products in a systematic fashion, and thereby help increase export earnings. But of course the creation of infrastructure is also important; for example we must have good roads as a basic factor of development. It's impossible to achieve any major projects without good roads linking the country. The port is in even worse condition. Before, only Portuguese boats came here; now we want to organize the systematic arrival and departures of ships so that one can leave as another arrives. This is also priority.

We also need to install an administrative infrastructure. As you know, we liberated the greater portion of the country during the war and we have to extend and install the same structure in the urban areas which existed in the liberated zones. But now we have a new bureaucracy: there is more paper work.

TO BE CONTINUED

AFRICA IN FOCUS



Arab Bank

The Arab Bank for African Economic Development approved 12 loans totalling \$85.5 million to 13 African countries in actions by its Board of Directors in Khartoum, Sudan, at a meeting held from November 27 to 29. The loans are to be extended to Cameroon, the Congo, Dahomey, Ghana, Lesotho, the Republic of Madagascar, Niger, Senegal, Tanzania, Upper Volta and Zaïre and a Togo-Ivory Coast-Ghana joint cement project. The Bank was established at the 6th Arab Summit Conference held in Algiers in November, 1973. Its purpose is to promote economic, financial and technical cooperation between African and Arab countries.

Benin

The Republic of Dahomey has been renamed "The People's Republic of Benin." It was announced in Cotonou, the republic's capital, by President Mathieu Kerekou on November 30. President Kerekou said that the change was made because Dahomey was a colonialist name. He said that the people of the country are called Benins.

Guinea-Bissau

Iraq and Guinea-Bissau, in a joint communique issued on December 9, called for the holding of an Arab-African summit "as early as possible" to promote their understanding and cohesion. The communique was issued by Guinea-Bissau Foreign Minister Victor Saude Maria and Iraqi Foreign Minister Saadoun Hamadi after a visit of the Guinea-Bissau minister to Iraq from December 3 to 8. The communique denounced Zionist aggression against the Arab people and expressed "consistent and vigorous support" for the Palestinian revolution to attain its goal of liberation.

Guinea

The 10th National Festival of Arts and Culture was held in Conakry, Guinea, from November 14 to 28. Over 4,000 amateur artists from various regions of the country performed colorful theatrical items during the festival. Watching the performances were President Sekou Toure, leading officials of the Guinea government, and representatives of a number of countries and organizations.

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Foreign oil being unloaded in U.S.

IRAQ COMPLETES NATIONALIZATION OF OIL PRODUCTION

(Baghdad, Iraq) — The Iraqi government announced on December 8 the total nationalization of its petroleum production, reports *Hsinhua* news agency. Iraqi President Ahmad Hassan Al-Bakr revealed that the remaining shares of the Basrah Petroleum Company (BPC) were taken over, culminating a three-year nationalization process.

The Basrah Petroleum Company operates primarily in southern Iraq, producing more than 35 million tons of oil a year. Before nationalization it was operated under the joint control of American, French, and Dutch capital, although 43 per cent of the shares held by the U.S. and the Netherlands were nationalized during the October, 1973, Israeli war of aggression.

Speaking over Baghdad radio and television, the president declared, "Iraq has finally and decisively accomplished full national sovereignty over its oil riches and all that is connected with oil production and marketing."

Foreign oil companies had robbed Iraq of over one billion tons of their oil wealth since the 1920s. The BPC alone had taken out over 300 million tons of oil from the country.

The nationalization process began on June 1, 1972, when the Iraqi government nationalized the biggest foreign oil company operating in the country — the Iraq Petroleum Company. A year later it took over another foreign complex, the Masul Petroleum Company.

Before this announcement, the government of this socialist Middle Eastern country had already controlled 85 per cent of the oil production in the country.

In his speech, President Al-Bakr stated that the nationalization was of historic significance in the struggles against monopoly capitalism and between the developing and the industrialized capitalist countries. □

THIRD WORLD LEADS MOVE TO REVISE U.N. CHARTER

U.S. AND RUSSIA FEAR LOSS OF VETO POWER

(United Nations, N.Y.) — Small and medium sized nations at the United Nations, with the support of the People's Republic of China, are insisting upon continuing discussion on demands from many countries for review and revision of the United Nations Charter, *Hsinhua* news agency reports.

Recently, the Sixth Committee of the U.N. General Assembly concluded its debate on the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations. Both the U.S. and the USSR have expressed opposition to either review or revision of the U.N. Charter, with repeated concern for the big-power right of veto.

However, a clear majority of the members of the Committee were in favor of extending the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee and continuing its work, arguing that a review and revision of the U.N. Charter is necessary in order to adapt it to present realities. In accordance with a resolution adopted at the previous session of the U.N. General Assembly, the Ad Hoc Committee was set up to consider the specific proposals of many governments for a revision of the Charter.

During the two-week debate of the Committee, representatives from many countries expressed dissatisfaction with the privilege of the veto at the Security Council and the abuse of this right by the big powers. The Tanzanian representative declared that "the



United Nations Security Council session. Third World and developing nations are calling for a revision of the U.N. Charter.

reasons propounded by those who strongly oppose even a discussion of the question of review of the Charter only goes to strengthen our determination."

SOVIET

Referring to the assertion of the Soviet representative that the right of veto is "not a privilege but a historical necessity," the Tanzanian representative replied, "This does not pre-empt any discussion of whether there is no historical necessity for the new states and indeed the Third World to have this right of veto."

It has been overemphasized, he said, that "the world to date has been saved from the scourge of a world war is evidence of proof

that the Charter has successfully stood the test of time. They forget that it is during this period that hundreds of thousands of tons of bombs have been dropped on innocent human lives in many parts of the world."

Representatives of a number of "second world" countries supported the Third World countries, *Hsinhua* reported. The representatives of Austria, New Zealand and Canada held that the composition of the U.N. and the world had changed radically since the founding of the United Nations. A necessary review and revision of the U.N. Charter should be taken to conform with this reality, they collectively maintained.

Despite the demands of small and medium countries, the U.S. representative, Monroe Leigh, said that the U.N. members should seek to make the United Nations more effective "within the existing Charter." He alleged that "circumstances were not ripe for the serious work" of the Ad Hoc Committee on review and revision.

Soviet representative Jacob Malik told the Committee the Soviet Union "rejects all attempts to revise" the U.N. Charter under present conditions and is against the establishment of "a committee on its review." Malik claimed that any attempt to abolish the veto as presently constituted would "undermine the foundations of the organization" and suggested such action "would, in fact, signify unleashing a world thermonuclear war." □

Iraqi Jews Called Home

(Baghdad, Iraq) — The Iraqi government has called upon all Iraqis of the Jewish faith who left Iraq after 1948 at the behest of Zionism to return home to Iraq with full rights, privileges, and duties of all other Iraq citizens. The decree was enacted by the Revolutionary Command Council on November 26, 1975, pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph A, Article 42, of the Interim Constitution.

An editorial in the *Baghdad Observer* of November 27 stated that the above decree stems from the adherence of the Iraqi government to the principles and rights provided for in the United Nations Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights.

The editorial stated further that the above decree is concrete evidence that the Arabs (Christians or Moslems) have never harbored vindictiveness against the followers of the universal religion of Judaism, but have always distinguished between Judaism, a spiritual message, and Zionism, a political movement, which regards Jews regardless of their nationality as composing the so-called Jewish People who claim mythical, historical, and religious connections to the Holy Land.

The Arabs have no quarrel with Jews as such, said the *Baghdad Observer*, and Iraq now as it did in the past calls upon all Iraqi citizens of the Jewish faith to return home and to enjoy all rights accorded to Iraqi citizens.

Adjustment Center Ruled "Cruel And Unusual"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

and cruel use of tear gas to remove plaintiffs from their cells with its consequent dangers of injury to plaintiffs or occupants of nearby cells; and the abhorrent and shocking use of excessive restraint in the combined form of hand manacles, waistbelts, leg chains and neck chains for out-of-cell movements constitutes cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States."

In accordance with these findings, Judge Zirpoli ordered:

•That the five brothers still confined on the north side of the first tier be "accorded a properly noticed disciplinary hearing with due process protections" to justify their continued incarceration in the AC, or be released into the general prison population within 15 days;

•That "the defendants and all their successors in office shall immediately and hereafter desist and refrain from the use of tear gas or other harmful chemical agents against individual inmates or small groups of inmates";

•That the excessive use of shackles and chains be effectively outlawed;

•That all AC inmates be given "the privilege of at least one hour

a day of outdoor exercise or recreation for five days a week," and that this privilege cannot be denied for more than 10 days.

Despite evidence of foreign objects found in the food and deteriorating health conditions of several of the brothers — most particularly Johnny Larry Spain, who has been taken from AC cell to San Francisco General Hospital for extensive treatment — Judge Zirpoli dismissed those complaints.

ELATED

Defense attorneys for the Six in the Marin County proceedings were elated by Judge Zirpoli's decision. They indicated that they would immediately renew their demands for a mistrial on the basis that five of the inmate defendants appear before jurors chained and shackled to their chairs.

"It's long overdue," renowned attorney Charles R. Garry, who represents Black Panther Party member Johnny Larry Spain at the trial, is quoted as telling the *San Francisco Examiner*. "It's about time that some judge had guts enough to do something about it."

Indeed, in his brilliant opening statement at the trial, attorney Garry cited the inhumane, "cess-pool-like" conditions within the AC, plus the brutal assassination

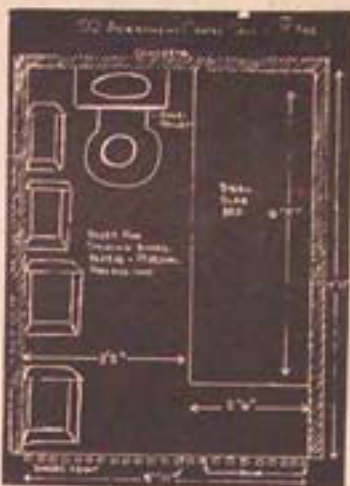


Diagram of San Quentin Adjustment Center first tier cell.

of Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson, as the true underlying cause for the death of three prison guards and two inmate trustees at San Quentin on August 21, 1971.

Luis Talamantez's attorney, Louis Hawkins, told the *Examiner* the decision was "wonderful," saying, "It should demonstrate to the jury that an objective, independent jurist has ruled that the defendants are not per se violent people and that their guilt must be established beyond a reasonable doubt." □

WORLD SCOPE



United Nations

Ghana's ambassador to the United Nations said recently that the U.S. would do well to remove Daniel Moynihan as its U.N. ambassador. Ambassador Samuel E. Quarm of Ghana, addressing a luncheon audience, said in reply to a question concerning Moynihan, "... I don't think he understands diplomacy. He is doing more harm (than good) to United States' interests in the United Nations."

U.N.E.S.C.O.

The information director of UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) recently submitted his resignation after attacking the anti-Zionist actions of the United Nations in the last year. Joel Blocker, who is a Jew, said in a letter to UNESCO Director Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow of Senegal, that he was quitting his post because of the U.N. General Assembly resolution last month that defined Zionism as a form of racism, as well as earlier UNESCO anti-Zionist actions.

Panama

The Pentagon, desperately trying to protect U.S. military interests in the Panama Canal Zone, recently broke precedent by sending its own representative to the latest round of talks in the negotiations for a new Panama Canal treaty. *Pacific News Service* reports. The major worry of the Pentagon is the future of 14 U.S. military bases in the Canal Zone — providing the headquarters for the U.S. Southern Command — which Panama wants dismantled.

Brazil

The Brazilian army has begun training persons in nuclear enrichment technology — increasing fears elsewhere in Latin America that Brazil may be planning to use its newly acquired nuclear fuel cycle system to build nuclear weapons. *Pacific News Service* reports that the system is being supplied by West Germany under a \$10 billion, 15-year nuclear cooperation pact.



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ENTERTAINMENT

AWAKEN

since they shot jk,
i have been watching, mlt
followed, then rh
this nation is moving, catch the
flow,
we are in for a concentration
camp,
we all flock to california, for tee
vee says
this is it, big, bad, hot california
california, the state of
prisons.

the papers said a nigger was shot
down
the papers said a gook was shot
down
the papers said a indian was shot
down
the papers said a arab was shot
down
all in the back,
all about ten times,
all UNARMED,
fools.
many go to the mountaintop for
awareness,
many blacks go because they
want whiteness
so bad, they suffer from the same
mental disease.
Black men, woman, children,
moving with their history of
blackness, together,
and within the cosmos.

ARMED COMMUNES
ARMED COMMUNES
ARMED COMMUNES

there is no need for a black child
to go hungry,
unclothed, nonaware, fearful, as
long as there is one black man,
one black woman in this land.

i know my death
my death will come when, i
become careless,
when i forget to oil my automatic
rifle,
when i let it lay a second to long,
i speak not of the pimps, or that
mentality,
the mentality of half awake-half
asleep, the mentality of ap-
peasement, taking what the
master throws from his table.
we need not struggle like we do,
when communal co-ops are our
answer,
it is good i am only one, for a lot
so-called brothers and sisters
would feel the butt of my rifle.

AWAKEN
AWAKEN
AWAKEN
ARMED COMMUNAL CO-OPS
ARMED COMMUNAL CO-OPS
ARMED COMMUNAL CO-OPS
niggers becoming africans
niggers being africans

W.K. Anderson
U.S. Navy

GIL SCOTT-HERON: "BLACK MUSIC FOR A NEW DAY"

Gil Scott-Heron and the Mid-
night Band are one of the most
progressive musical groups
around today. Through the crea-
tive genius and revolutionary
foresight of the leader of this
hard-driving group, Gil Scott-
Heron, they have come forth with
music that is both pleasing to the
ear and healthy for the oppressed
mind. The following is Part 4 of
an absorbing interview from
Players magazine with Gil Scott-
Heron, in which he details the
hard struggle his group waged for
acceptance and recognition.

PART 4

PLAYERS: Do you think that
Black people have to start dealin'
in terms of making some money.
We've had superstars in the past
who have had money, like Joe
Louis, and certain rockstars whom
we see, and who are very visible,
but like as far as them contribu-
ting to that organization that you
speak of —

GIL: But you see, oftentimes
our heroes are picked for us. And
oftentimes you have to look at
what a man did than what he can
verbalize. Like Joe Louis — what
Joe Louis did, and what he was
capable of doing — what he was
representative of, what part of
the 360 degrees of Black man-
hood Joe Louis represented,
would be different from Malcolm;
it'd be different from Nina
Simone; it'd be different from
Stirley Chisholm; it'd be dif-
ferent from Patrice Lumumba —
but a contribution nevertheless.
What I'm saying is, like, Joe



GIL SCOTT-HERON, jamming with the Midnight Band.

Louis, he was not in the position
he was in because of his ability to
verbalize. Sometimes you have to
see what somebody did, and
apply that.

Q: I'm not denying the man's
contribution —

GIL: I hear you —

Q: But it seems that we need
the money as a people, because
we haven't had it.

GIL: But y'see Joe Louis is not
today. What Muhammad Ali does
with his money — at least in part

— to my understanding, is
contribute it in a direction that he
thinks will make a direct impact
on the Black community.

Q: Do you believe that there is
a new superstar, since there is no
new nigger?

GIL: I think that people are a
whole lot smarter, a whole lot
more aware of what is happening.

Q: No more polvis like Elvis. ...

GIL: But in the brain.

Q: Right.

GIL: I'm sayin' that people are
more aware of themselves and
what they can contribute when
they are in positions like that.
There is a new self image of the
superstar. Y'see, people may still
look at the superstar in the same
way, but if the superstar does not
look at himself in that way, it's
better.

Q: Are you a superstar?

GIL: Oh, no suh — hopefully
not. Hopefully not. Y'see, I'm a
part of nine people, y'know? Like
together we have the potential for
being a superstar; but individ-
ually we don't have but one
ninth of that potential.

Q: So by your harambee —
since you are an extension of nine
— you want to make us, the
public, a part of your nine?

GIL: Oh, there's no question.
But, y'see, in the nine there are,
like, for example, when we were

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

THE LAMP POST

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Black Leaders On Angola?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

She has been willing to play straight person to America's international buffoon, Patrick Moynihan. But on the very vital issue of South Africa's invasion, her silence is eloquent.

There is a very subtle lesson here, and it is further confirmation of the growing silence that a concerted effort is being orchestrated to poison the relationships between American Blacks and the Third World.

Pearl Bailey's appointment is clearly a dangerous one and it is indeed fortunate that the General Assembly will be adjourning in another week so the damage she can do will be limited.

It is dangerous in the sense that the appointment of any highly visible Black to a highly visible but nonpolicy-making international position is dangerous.

Such appointments give the illusion that the appointee is somehow articulating the views of Black Americans when in reality the views are necessarily those of the State Department.

平人葉良白丁

(Three years ago they appointed Congressman Diggs to the delegation and they found they couldn't use him. He refused to parrot the State Department line because, as Chairman of the House Subcommittee on African Affairs, he knew better. After a few rough weeks, he publicly resigned, one of our few Black leaders with the guts to do so.)

The dilemma of the Black community is that the reins of power are controlled by others.

Black spokesmen in any number of ways. The State Department is not the only one who uses our leadership.

Seagrams, for example, is actively seeking a Black spokesman to sanction its plans to build a factory in a South African Bantustan.

IBM recently arranged for certain Black leaders to come to its defense when it was under attack for its involvement in South Africa. Vast sums of money are often involved in these negotiations and one can understand the temptations and the rationalizations which may cause admirable men occasionally to succumb.

Principled leadership thus continues to be a number one priority for the Black community. We cannot prevent our politically unsophisticated but highly visible athletes and entertainers from being used to sell government



MARTIAL ARTS



Kinesiology

In many of our articles the term kinesiology has often come up. At this point, it may have become clear that the examinations of various systems of the body are made in accordance with an understanding of the principles of kinesiology.

Kinesiology has evolved through the years, as have other sciences, as being primarily concerned with the movement problems of human beings and is often defined as the study of human movement.

That the primary focus of kinesiology is human movement does not mean that kinesiology is unconcerned with the movement of lower animals or even inorganic bodies. These types of movement are of concern, but usually only to the extent that they give further insight into the complexities of human movement.

Much can be learned about human movement by observing the movements of lower animals or of nonliving objects. Sometimes this is the only way that systematic observations can be made and properly controlled experiments can be conducted. This study is called comparative kinesiology.

Since it primarily emphasizes the movements and movement problems of human beings, kinesiology is defined here as the body of knowledge devoted to the arts and sciences of human movement. The sum of human knowledge regarding human movement certainly includes the artistic expressions of a motor performer as much as it does the scientific principles that account for his/her specific movements. Kinesiology, therefore, is a broad body of knowledge that includes all factors affecting movement or that are in turn affected by movement, regardless of how remote the relationship may be.

An understanding of kinesiology enables the individual to know what conditions can be helped/improved by systematic conditioning and how the individual can "tap" (actualize) dormant and under-developed capabilities.

"HURRICANE" CARTER BLASTS GOVERNOR'S INQUIRY

"IMPARTIALITY NEVER EXISTED"

(Clinton, N.J.) - Rubin "Hurricane" Carter, the imprisoned former middleweight boxing contender whose fight for justice in a frame-up murder case has become a cause celebre for thousands, has accused New Jersey Governor Brendan T. Byrne of participating in a conspiracy to manufacture new evidence against him.

Byrne had petitioned Black assemblyman Eldridge Hawkins to conduct a special inquiry into the case of Carter and co-defendant John Artis who were falsely charged and convicted in 1966 of a triple slaying committed in a Paterson, New Jersey, bar.

In the yet-to-be released report, some very major "disclosures" are said to have been made.

The report confirms that just hours after the triple slaying occurred in the Lafayette Bar and Grill in Paterson, Carter and Artis both passed police administered lie detector tests.

However, the thrust of the report contains a statement by a woman who identified Carter and Artis as "accomplices" who were outside of the bar at the time of the shootings.

Carter, who is now 38, and Artis, 30, have petitioned Byrne for a temporary release from



JOHN ARTIS (left) and RUBIN "Hurricane" CARTER leave courthouse in 1966 after being framed on triple murder charges.

prison while appeals for a new trial are heard.

In an Associated Press interview, Carter last week blasted Hawkins' report, charging that "impartiality never existed in this report."

Carter further stated that Byrne and Hawkins "had a theory of how they can best get rid of this thing by making us half guilty and then went out there to manufacture evidence to fit that theory — the very same thing

that the police did in 1966 that put us here."

The case of Carter and Artis is riddled with lies and contradictions. Just last year the state's two chief witnesses, two White ex-cons named Arthur Bradley and Alfred Bello, admitted that after being bribed and coerced by police they had lied against the outspoken activist pair.

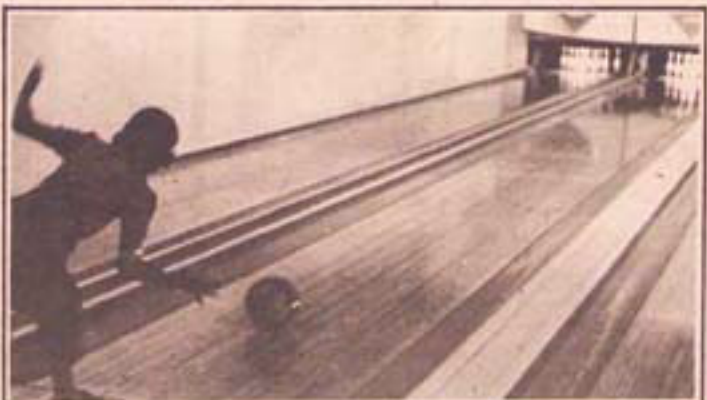
Hazel Tanis, a woman who died of wounds a month after the shooting, picked out two photographs from her deathbed of suspects other than Carter and Artis. She gave police physical descriptions of the killers which did not match these two falsely imprisoned brothers.

ACCOMPLICES

The woman who identified Carter and John Artis as accomplices rather than the actual murderers, Anne Ruth Huggins, was dating Carter in 1966 and stated that she lied in 1966 out of her fear for Carter.

Yet, in her latest statement, she is said to have stated that she had been with Carter at 4:00 a.m. the night of the murder. In fact, Brother Carter had been in police custody for more than an hour.

In the AP interview, the "Hurricane" says, "I thought this man (Byrne) was going to do right. Then when I turned around he had his man there all the time trying to reframe me. I don't expect Byrne to do nothing. I don't expect any of these people who had anything to do with this thing to have a sense of rightness after nine years. He is a politician talking from three or four sides."



O.C.L.C. Youth Committee Sponsors Teen Bowling Party

(Oakland, Calif.) - The Oakland Community Learning Center's Youth Committee and the "Mighty Panthers" Drill Team co-sponsored a lively Bowling Party Sunday, December 21, at Hi-Score Lanes, 5833 Foothill Blvd.

Over 50 teens from the Youth Committee and "Mighty Panther" Drill Team participated in the event, bowling and grooving to the latest sounds which played throughout the bowling alley. Food and refreshments were provided free to everyone.

Special thanks is given to Brother Bob Gaines, owner of Hi-Score Lanes, for letting the teens bowl free of charge and for teaching everyone how to bowl.

BPINS photo

WINSTON-SALEM B.P.P.

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

rallying community support for JoAnne Little as national coordinator of her Defense Committee. JoAnne Little was brought to trial in Beaufort County for killing a White jailer who attempted to rape her. Ms. Little was acquitted in that celebrated trial as a result of the massive support she received from around the country and the world.

The *Journal* reports that the 1970 FBI memorandum reveals:

1. That the FBI had distributed anonymous letters critical of Larry Little and the Black Panther Party throughout the Black community;

2. That the FBI authored letters accusing Larry Little of stealing money from the Black community;

3. That the FBI letters were signed by "the Committee of 25," an FBI creation which at that time purported to represent Black citizens, but which actually existed only on paper;

4. That the Black community had not suspected FBI involvement in the letter-writing campaign.

The memorandum noted that J.T. McMillan, president of the local NAACP chapter, had said publicly that the letters were probably the result of a small Black church-related group which was afraid to speak out against the Panthers.



BPPS photo

LARRY LITTLE

A section of the 1970 memorandum refers to a letter, written by the "Committee of 25," which said that the Winston-Salem Chapter of the Party was preparing for a shootout with local law enforcement officials. The *Journal* writes that "although there is no evidence that the Panthers were preparing for such a shootout, the memorandum said that an FBI-authored letter referring to the shootout would give local law enforcement people a chance to implicate the Panthers in any eventual shootouts with officers," clearly setting the stage for a police-provoked shootout to be blamed on the Party Chapter.

In fact, some time after the memorandum was sent, police shot into the Party headquarters and arrested four persons, including Larry Little, and charged them with robbing a meat truck. During this encounter, police forced entry into the Party headquarters and removed Party files. The Committee is investigating the probability of FBI complicity in the shootout.

In fact, a Black person unknown to the Chapter, came to Little shortly before the arrests, informing him that the Chatham Meat Company wanted to make a free meat donation to the Breakfast Program which Larry said he would accept. Shortly after, the man showed up at Party headquarters with the truck of meat. Immediately a White person appeared and accused Larry Little of stealing his meat truck. At that point the Black person pulled a weapon at the moment police arrived, suddenly, on the scene, firing into the Chapter headquarters.

YEAR LATER

A year later when Larry Little and other Party members were brought to trial on charges stemming from the set-up, the charges were dropped after defense lawyers raised questions about the jury selection process. Larry Little told the *Greensboro Daily News* that during a 30-day jail term at Rustburg Prison in 1970 he was visited by David Martin, an FBI agent, who told him the FBI had an informant inside the Party called Tony Cain, and that "he's going to get you, Larry." During the same visit Martin tried to recruit Larry as an agent or informant with an offer of "thousands of dollars." □



MPLA militants in Angola (inset) prepare for battle. Despite massive invasions from Zaire and South Africa the MPLA is winning decisive victories.

M.P.L.A. Captures South African Troops

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

In another development, the U.S. government is pressuring the Gulf Oil Corporation to withhold an upcoming royalty payment of almost \$100 million from the legitimate government of Angola, under the leadership of the MPLA.

Under terms of an agreement signed in 1957 with the former Portuguese government of Angola, a Gulf subsidiary began in 1968 to exploit between 130,000 and 150,000 barrels a day of oil from 120 wells in the Cabinda enclave of Angola. In exchange, Gulf has been paying the Angolan government \$500 million a year in royalties and taxes, in installments.

Despite deliberate distortions in the U.S. media the MPLA has, since independence was pro-

claimed on November 10, headed the legitimate government of Angola proclaimed in the capital city of Luanda in ceremonies participated in by official representatives of the Portuguese government.

U.S. State Department officials are pressuring Gulf, according to reports, to jeopardize its continued exploitation of the oil-rich Cabinda reserves, by refusing to turn over to the MPLA government a December 31 payment of \$100 million, and thus violating the 1957 agreement. Such an action could open the way for confiscation of the Gulf operation in Cabinda by the government of the People's Republic of Angola in Luanda. □

"Algiers Declaration"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

concerns the stand which the OAU should adopt at the "77-Nation Group" conference to be held in Manila, Philippines, and at the 4th U.N. Conference on Trade and Development to be held in Nairobi, Kenya.

The report consists of four agreements:

- The establishment of a working group on the problems of the less advanced countries in the OAU.
- The creation of a special fund to aid the less advanced countries.
- Agreement on the problems concerning the role which the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development will play in the future.
- Agreement on the work that the OAU Trade Ministers' Conference ought to continue to accomplish. □

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Rape Cover-Up

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

Despite repeated offers by the plaintiff and her attorney of full cooperation in the case, several times the plaintiff was threatened with retaliation if she failed to "cooperate" in the investigation.

On December 4, the suit explains, Deputy Sheriff Skeen and Lt. Barlow went to the plaintiff's home and "through threats, force and false promises," brought the plaintiff to the police department. Denied her repeated requests to call her attorney, the plaintiff was "cursed, harassed and verbally degraded" before and after she took a polygraph test, whose validity was adversely influenced by her anxiety over the brutal treatment she received.

The suit also notes that prior to the plaintiff's being taken into custody on December 4, her attorney had been assured by Skeen that the attorney would be notified prior to and would be permitted to be present at any polygraph examination of the plaintiff.

The suit was filed by the Nacogdoches law firm of McCabe and Rodkin, who are also the attorneys in a federal lawsuit recently filed by several Black residents of Nacogdoches charging that the county grand jury system discriminates against minorities and women. □

Letters to the Editor

C.O.R.E.'S RECRUITMENT OF BLACK MERCENARIES OPPOSED

Dear editors and writers of the Panther News Service,

I want to at this time express my appreciation for the excellent news and information that your paper gives to its readers. The information is down to earth, sincere and helpful. Many more Black people in this country should read this paper of yours to find out what is really going in this world and country, instead of reading all the garbage and propaganda which the so-called Democratic society prints. I will be a regular reader of this paper in the future.

I want to make a point on a article that came to my attention in one of my local newspapers this week. (CORE) Congress of Racial Equality is seeking to recruit ex-Vietnam Black veterans to be Black mercenaries to go to Angola and fight with the imperialist UNITA and FNLA to help in the African struggle. As you know this is what they, the White man, wants: to have our Black Brothers go to Africa and kill his own Brother, which is really a sham as far as I am concerned.

Black veterans should be advised on the truth of this before going anywhere to fight. Will you please make this a main article in the next issue in your paper after this letter is received? I am very much concerned about this matter. Your write-up on the MPLA in the December 6, 1975 issue was most excellent. Also I express my feeling for Fred Hampton and Mark Clark.

Keep the faith and keep writing.

The truth, the truth hurts at times.

Your truly,
Paul Cooper
Orange, N.J.

SAN QUENTIN PRISONER WANTS THE BLACK PANTHER

Dear Brother David,

I am a political prisoner confined behind the walls of San Quentin Prison. I read the BPP newspaper whenever I can get my hands on one and I find it very enlightening and informative, but like so many of the political prisoners here, trying to struggle to make it, I'm unable to subscribe because of lack of money. I don't have money to subscribe to the BPP Newspaper and I would like it if you would see that I get a free subscription sent to me in the mail.

Thank you in advance.

Your Brother in struggle,
Eugene Grady
Tama, Calif.

WANTS TO BE A BLACK LIBERATOR

Dear Black Panther,

I am 20 years old and I went to the hole for fighting and I know that I'm not getting out like that. So when I was in the hole someone told me about Black liberation and about Black struggle's and I would like to be a part of them. So will you please send me a free subscription, please. Thank you very much.

Thank you again!
Barry Elam
Graterford, Penn.

"DON'T FORGET TO DRAIN THE SWAMP"

Dear Comrades,

After several phases of my life, I'm back in my old neighborhood. I'm working with Canon Kip Recreation Center, 8th St. & Natoma, in the South of Market, San Francisco. I've just been told of more cutbacks that will lead to the center being open only a few hours a night and a dissolving of many of the organized programs for the young people. They already cut the Day Care Center last year.

The neighborhood has changed some since I grew up in the area. There's a huge immigration of Filipino people caused by Marcos' fascist martial law and U.S. imperialism in general. There were many more Chicanos, most moved away to nicer neighborhoods or to Daly City. There are more Black kids out on the streets now too. A lot of dope, the usual street activity, but there is very little constructive things for young people to get into.

I know this is the plight of many inner-city neighborhoods. It causes much frustration. First the man causes the situation (economically and racially) gives you funding (peanuts), then cuts it off so that you spend all your energy looking for funding and not doing what we started out to do.

I'm a firm believer that your Survival Programs are absolutely necessary thru which people can be organized to deal with the perversions which this society lays on them. A teacher of mine had on her wall, "When your up to your neck in alligators, don't forget you started out to drain the swamp."

As always, Right On to What you're doing

Sam Ahtye
San Francisco, Ca.

Yvonne Wanrow

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

The man was drunk and had, the day before, threatened Yvonne's son with a knife. Following that incident, Yvonne had begged the police for protection from this man, but the police told her to lock her doors. Wesler had previously been convicted of child molesting and was identified as a prowler and peeping tom the police had received numerous complaints about the week before the incident.

Despite all this, an all-White jury convicted Yvonne of second-degree murder and the court sentenced her to up to 25 years in state prison. The fact that the man had been previously convicted of child molesting was ruled inadmissible by the racist court. At the same time the racist slur that "Indians are prone to violence" was ruled admissible.

Yvonne's trial took place the week after the siege at Wounded Knee — a fact that biased the jury against her in the light of the hysterical media reports about that siege and the attempts of the Indian people to secure justice.

Although Yvonne's conviction was overturned by the appeals court on a legal technicality, the state of Washington is seeking a new trial. The Center for Constitutional Rights is defending Yvonne, and has launched a fund-raising campaign for that defense. For further information or contributions, write the Center at 853 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003. □



"Until We're Free"

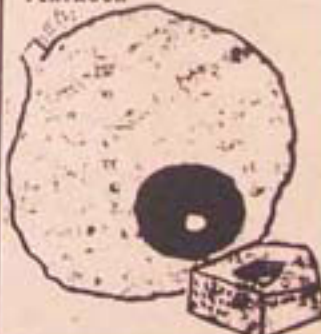
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Z.A.N.L.A. Woman Freedom Fighter Given Rousing Reception

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

ZANU was founded in 1963 and launched its first military attacks against the racist White minority regime in 1966. Since then, Sister Sarudzai said, "Things have never been the same in Zimbabwe, and they will never be the same again." ZANLA, the military arm of ZANU, has succeeded in liberating one-third of Zimbabwe. Sister Sarudzai explained. Because of ZANU's thorough political education of the masses of people of the country, over 120,000 men and women now comprise the ranks of ZANLA. At least 300 new volunteers join each week, she added.

The young ZANLA freedom fighter had harsh criticism for the "corrupt" leadership of the African National Council (ANC), the "umbrella" liberation organization in Zimbabwe. The ANC includes ZANU, ZAPU (Zimbabwe African Political Union), the African National Congress, and other religious and secular groups.

Sister Sarudzai charged that the ANC was formed by Western neo-colonial interests, with the aid of the "reactionary, Uncle Tom" Kenneth Kaunda (the president of Zambia), in an effort to destroy



T. J. KANGAI

Following Sister Sarudzai's memorable speech — for which she received a standing ovation — Brother Du Bois asked the audience to "dig deep into your pockets" to express their solidarity with the struggle being waged by ZANU. He reminded everyone that ZANU needs clothes for its freedom fighters, medical supplies, arms, ammunition and other items in order to win the war against neo-colonialism.

The program concluded with a reception in the cafeteria of the Learning Center where everyone had an opportunity to meet Sister Sarudzai.



SISTER SARUDZAI, ZANU freedom fighter, emphasized that ZANU is "not fighting against the White skin. We are fighting against capitalism and imperialism."

ZANU. She accused Kaunda of receiving millions of dollars of U.S. aid and said that the Zambia government was responsible for the March, 1975, assassination of ZANU's general secretary, Herbert Chitepo, in Lusaka, Zambia.

The plot to destroy ZANU has failed, Sister Sarudzai pointed out. "We are still fighting the war of resistance," she said. She emphasized that ZANU is "not fighting against White skin. We are fighting against capitalism and imperialism. You can ask any four or five-year-old why he is poor. He will answer, 'Imperialism,'" she said.

Probe Of Police

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

civilian review board and check on the conduct of the police the city has seen.

Meanwhile, the Dallas Police Association placed its more than 1,800 members under a "tag rule" in response to the appeals court decision. The Association has used this strategy in the past to undermine investigations of police by citizen groups "that lack the power to penalize witnesses giving false testimony under oath," Association

Human Experimentation Conference

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

panel on experimentation in prisons. Informed consent among prisoners will be the subject of a paper presented by Dr. Joyce Cook of Howard University, and Larry Palmer, professor of law at Cornell University, will present other information on prison research. Included on the panel on experimentation in prisons are Dr. Alex Swan, Louis Douglas, Frank Pogue and Leon Dash.

Ms. Johnnie Tillman, executive director of the National Welfare Rights Organization, will be the moderator for the panel on children and the institutionalized mentally infirmed.

U.S. Representative Louis Stokes of Ohio, who introduced a bill in March, 1973, and again in November, 1975, to prohibit psychosurgery in federally connected health care facilities, will be one of the principal speakers at the conference. Earlier this year Rep. Stokes told a legislative symposium at the Howard University School of Law that, "Psychosurgery is a frightening, repugnant and immoral development. Too often its victims are

prisoners, involuntary mental patients, women, adolescents and children."

Stokes added: "An underlying objective of this surgical strategy is to defuse those demonstratively angry Blacks who oppose the overt racism and inequities in American society."

Another expert on psychosurgery, Dr. Jesse Barber, chief of Neurosurgery at the Howard University Hospital, will give a paper on ethical issues in psychosurgery. A panel headed by Rev. David Eaton, pastor of All Souls Unitarian Church in Washington, D.C., will deal with psychosurgery in a group exchange.

Three papers are scheduled on behavior modification. Dr. Jim Jackson, of the Department of Psychology at the University of Michigan, will give a paper on the use of psychological testing. Dr. Ruby Lombard from New Orleans will talk about the use of drugs in behavior modification programs, and Sam Yette, of Howard University's School of Communications, will speak on the use of communications media on behavior modification.

Gil Scott-Heron: Black Music, New Day

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in college, me and O.D., Eddie Knowles, Victor Brown, and Brian Jackson, are the nucleus of what we started with. There were nine of us then, but the other five were different. But the four of us were involved in certain political situations on the campus where, at that particular time, I articulated the conclusions and concepts that the group had come to.

So, it's no new thing for me to articulate for all of us, y'know? but O.D. has a degree in history — African history was his primary concern, he has a secondary degree in education. Victor has a B.A. in psychology and his secondary degree in education. Barnett has a degree in physical education, Danny has a degree in

sociology, Tom has a degree in community administration.

Y'see, like among the group members there is no one who did not go to college. Two of the brothers finished junior college, and didn't go on. Of the other two brothers who did not get a degree, one had three years in biology, and the other had two years in English — and that was Brian.

Q: That seems to be an African philosophy: the idea of the total



GIL SCOTT-HERON

group as one mind, one body. Is that what you, with the Midnight Band, are trying to arrive at?

GIL: Well you know, what it comes to is, like, when we're not on stage, everybody can do, like, whatever they want to do. But when we're on stage, and when we're working we have to work together to get it right. There's just no two ways, 'cause we've done everything else.

TO BE CONTINUED

Abuses Upheld

president Charles Burnley told reporters.

Burnley said the Civil Service Board, although an official city agency, also lacks the power to prosecute persons giving false testimony. "We will not be a part of a kangaroo court operation designed to give some militant some unjust publicity," Burnley complained. Burnley advised Dallas policemen throughout the city that members had the right to refuse to talk before the Civil Service Board. □

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